

THE READER

A REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 102, Vol. IV.

Saturday, December 10, 1864.

{ Price Fourpence;
Stamped, Fivepence.

SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL on EDUCATION, South Kensington.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE AND MARINE ENGINEERING. Session 1864-65.—The following COURSES of Public LECTURES will be given in connexion with the above School. Programme, giving the dates of these Lectures, which will be delivered from four to five o'clock in the afternoon, may be had on application at the South Kensington Museum.

Fee for the full course, £5, and for separate courses, 2s. 6d. per lecture. Officers in Her Majesty's Service are admitted at reduced fees.

1. Inaugural Lecture—Rev. J. Woolley, LL.D.
 2. On the Principles of Mechanics and Hydrostatics, Machinery, and Elements of Mechanism (12 lectures)—The Rev. B. M. Cowie, B.D.
 3. On the Mechanical and Chemical Properties of Iron, and on the Metallurgy of Iron (6 lectures)—John Percy, M.D., F.R.S.
 4. On the Properties of Different Kinds of Timber; its Application and Durability (3 lectures)—T. Laslett, Timber Inspector H.M. Dockyard, Woolwich.
 5. On the Use and Application of Iron to form Mechanical Structures (6 lectures)—Prof. Pole, F.R.S.
 6. On the Practical Construction of Ships in Wood and Iron, and the Method of Combining Timber with Iron in Shipbuilding, and on Forms of Ships (8 lectures)—E. J. Reed, Chief Constructor of the Navy.
 7. On Marine Steam-Engines and Boilers (8 lectures)—A. Murray, C.E., Chief Engineer H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.
 8. On the Strength of Materials as applied to Shipbuilding (3 lectures)—Prof. Rankine, F.R.S.
 9. On the Motion of Bodies through Water, the Resistance of Fluids, and the Motion of Waves (3 lectures)—Prof. Rankine, F.R.S.
 10. On the Stability and Oscillation of Ships (3 lectures)—W. Froude.
 11. On the Mechanism of Masts, Rigging, and Sails, and Steering Apparatus (6 lectures)—F. K. Barnes and N. Barnaby, Assistant-Constructors of the Navy.
 12. On the Principles of Marine Propulsion (4 lectures)—J. Crossland, Assistant-Constructor of the Navy.
 13. On Screw Propellers (1 lecture)—F. Pettit Smith.
 14. On the Calculations and the Curves used in Shipbuilding (4 lectures)—C. W. Merrifield, F.R.S., Principal.
 15. On Magnetic Errors, Compensations, and Corrections, with special reference to Iron Ships and their Compasses (3 lectures)—The Astronomer Royal.
 16. On the Fitting up, Equipment, Stores, Armament, and Outfit of Ships of War (6 lectures)—F. K. Barnes and N. Barnaby, Assistant-Constructors of the Navy.
 17. On Lloyd's Rules for Classing of Wood and Iron Ships (2 lectures)—J. H. Ritchie, Surveyor of Lloyds.
 18. On Naval Artillery and Naval Tactics (6 lectures)—Capt. L. G. Heath, R.N., C.B.
 19. On Board of Trade Regulations (2 lectures)—R. Murray, C.E., Engineer-Surveyor to the Board of Trade.
- Mr. W. Fairbairn, F.R.S., has kindly consented to give one or more Lectures on "Strength of Materials," of which the dates will be fixed hereafter.

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EXTRACT from MINUTES of Meeting of Council, held November 4th, 1864:—

"Several Letters from Local Secretaries having pointed out the inconvenience arising from the closing of the Subscription List for Vol. I. of Dr. Bowerbank's 'Spongiada' on the 20th of last month:—Resolved, that the Subscription List for Dr. Bowerbank's volume be retained open to the end of the year, for Members paying in advance for 1865."

THE VOLUME for 1864 is "A MONOGRAPH of the BRITISH SPONGIADÆ." By J. S. BOWERBANK, LL.D., F.R.S., &c. Vol. I, 8vo., pp. 290, with Thirty-seven Plates.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST for this volume will, in accordance with the above Resolution, remain open till the 31st December, 1864, to those remitting Two Guineas as their Subscriptions for 1864 and 1865. Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of joining the Society can do so on application to the Secretary.

H. T. STANTON, F.L.S., F.G.S.,
Mountsfield, Lewisham, S.E. Secretary.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, in "The Rival Composers," "The Bard and His Birthday," and "Mrs. Roseleaf at the Seaside," every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent Street. Unreserved Seats, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

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THE READER.

10 DECEMBER, 1864.

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15. The peculiar local action of Gun Cotton enables the engineer to destroy and remove submarine stones and rocks without the preliminary delay and expense of boring chambers for the charge.

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17. Its peculiar localized action enables the engineer to destroy bridges and palisades, and to remove every kind of obstacle with great facility.
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THE READER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1864.

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLE:—	
SCIENCE AND THE SPIRITS.	725
REVIEWS:— CURRENT LITERATURE.	
Lord Derby's Iliad	726
Burton on the Sources of the Nile	728
Kenrick's Archaeology and History	728
The Cotton Famine	730
An Artist's Proof	731
At Home in Paris	732
NOTICES:— Timbs's Century of Anecdote.— French Authors at Home.— Famous Beauties and Historic Women.— The Hygiene of the Army in India.— Analysis of Jeremy Bentham's Theory of Legislation.— Magazines.— Gift-Books	
PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK	733
MISCELLANEA	735
LORD CARLISLE	736
CORRESPONDENCE:— Serjeant Manning and the Possessive Augment.— Dean Alford and the Importance of Verifying Quotations	737
SCIENCE.	
METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS	739
SCIENTIFIC NOTES	740
SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE:— Barometer Scales: Mr. F. F. Tuckett.— English and Alpine Geology: Mr. Beete Jukes.— Glacier Motion: Iain Cambeul.— Concerning Hydrostatics: Mr. Ruskin.— On the Origin of Alpine Lakes: Mr. J. Ball.— Metropolitan Sewage: Dr. Paul	
PROCEEDINGS OF FOREIGN ACADEMIES	740
REPORTS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES	743
MEETINGS NEXT WEEK	743
ART.	
EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AT THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS	745
ART NOTES	746
MUSIC.	
MUSICAL NOTES	746

SCIENCE AND THE SPIRITS.

THEIR refusal to investigate "spiritual phenomena" is often urged as a reproach to scientific men. We here propose to give a sketch of an attempt, made by a person of this order, to apply to the "phenomena" those methods of inquiry which are found available in dealing with natural truth.

Some time ago, when the spirits were particularly active in this country, a celebrated philosopher was invited, or rather entreated, by one of his friends to meet and question them. He had, however, already made their acquaintance, and did not wish to renew it. We had not been so privileged, and he therefore kindly arranged a transfer of the invitation to us. The spirits themselves named the time of meeting, and we were conducted to the place, at the day and hour appointed.

We did not go as entire unbelievers in the facts. On the contrary, we thought it probable that some physical principle, not evident to the spiritualists themselves, might underlie their manifestations. Extraordinary effects are produced by the accumulation of small impulses. Galileo set a heavy pendulum in motion by the well-timed puff of his breath. Ellicot set one clock going by the ticks of another, even when the two clocks were separated by a wall. Preconceived notions can, moreover, vitiate, to an extraordinary degree, the testimony of even veracious persons. Hence our desire to witness those extraordinary phenomena, the existence of which seemed placed beyond doubt, by the known veracity of those who had witnessed and described them. The meeting took place at a private residence, in the neighbourhood of London. Our host, his intelligent wife, and a gentleman, whom we propose to call Mr. M., were in the house when we arrived. We were informed that the "medium" had not yet made her appearance; that she was sensitive, and might resent suspicion. It was therefore requested that we should examine the tables and chairs before her arrival, in order to assure ourselves that there was no trickery

in the furniture. We did so; and then first learned that our hospitable host had arranged that the *séance* should be a dinner-party. This was an unusual form of investigation; but we accepted it, as one of the accidents of the occasion.

The "medium" arrived—a delicate-looking young lady, who appeared to have suffered much from ill health. We took her to dinner and sat close beside her. Facts were absent for a considerable time, a series of very wonderful narratives supplying their place. The duty of belief on testimony was frequently insisted on. Mr. M. appeared to be a chosen spiritual agent, and told us many surprising things. He affirmed that, when he took a pen in his hand, an influence ran from his shoulder downwards, and impelled him to write oracular sentences. We listened for a time, offering no observation. "And now," continued Mr. M., "this power has so risen as to reveal to me the thoughts of others. Only this morning I told a friend what he was thinking of, and what he intended to do during the day." Here, at length, was something tangible—an alleged capacity to divine one's thoughts, which could be at once tested. We responded thus:—"If you wish to win an apostle to your cause, and to have your principles proclaimed from the housetop, state what we are now thinking of." Mr. M. reddened, and did not tell us our thought.

Some time previously we had visited Baron Reichenbach in Vienna, and we now asked the young lady whether she could see any of the curious things which he describes—the light emitted by crystals, for example? Here is the conversation which followed, as extracted from our notes, written on the day following the *séance*.

Medium.—Oh, yes; but I see light around all bodies.

Writer.—Even in perfect darkness?

Medium.—Yes; I see luminous atmospheres round all people. The atmosphere which surrounds Mr. D. would fill this room with light.

Writer.—You are aware of the effects ascribed by Baron Reichenbach to magnets?

Medium.—Yes; but a magnet makes me terribly ill.

Writer.—Am I to understand that, if this room were perfectly dark, you could tell whether it contained a magnet without being informed of the fact?

Medium.—I should know of its presence on entering the room.

Writer.—How?

Medium.—I should be rendered instantly ill?

Writer.—How do you feel to-day?

Medium.—Particularly well. I have not been so well for months.

Writer.—Then, may I ask you to state whether there is, at the present moment, a magnet in our possession?

The young lady looked at us, blushed, and stammered "No; I am not *en rapport* with you."

We sat at her right hand, and a left-hand pocket, within six inches of her person, contained a magnet.

Our host here deprecated discussion, as it "exhausted the medium." The wonderful narratives were resumed; but we had narratives of our own, quite as wonderful. The spirits indeed seemed clumsy vulgarities compared with those with which our own researches had made us familiar. We therefore began to match the wonders which they related by other wonders. A lady present discoursed of spiritual atmospheres, which she could see, as beautiful colours, when she closed her eyes. We professed ourselves able to see similar colours, and, more than that, to be able to see the interior of our own eyes. The medium affirmed that she could see actual waves of light coming from the sun. We retorted that we could tell the exact number of waves emitted in a second, from the red table-cover before us, and also their exact length. The medium spoke of the performances of the spirits on musical instruments. We said that such performance was gross, in comparison with a kind of music, which had been discovered some time previously by a scientific man. Standing at a distance of twenty

feet from a jet of gas, he could command the flame to emit a melodious note; it would obey, and continue its song for hours. So loud was the music emitted by the gas-flame that it might be heard by an assembly of a thousand people. These were acknowledged to be as great marvels as any of those of spiritism. The spirits were then consulted, and we were pronounced to be a *first-class medium*.

During this conversation a low and oft-repeated knocking was heard under the table. These were the spirits' knocks. We were informed that one knock, in answer to a question, meant "No;" that two knocks meant "Not yet;" and that three knocks meant "Yes." In answer to the question, whether we were a medium, the response was three brisk and vigorous knocks. We noticed that the knocks issued from a particular locality, and therefore requested the spirits to be good enough to answer from another corner of the table. *They did not do so*; but we were assured that they would do it, and much more, by-and-by. The knocks continuing, we turned a wine-glass upside down, and placed an ear upon it, as upon a stethoscope. The spirits seemed disconcerted by the act; they lost their playfulness, and did not quite recover it for a considerable time.

Somewhat weary of the proceedings, we once threw ourselves back against our chair and gazed listlessly out of the window. While thus engaged the table was rudely pushed. Attention was drawn to the wine, still oscillating in the glasses, and we were asked whether that was not convincing. We readily granted the fact of motion, and began to feel the delicacy of our position. There were five pairs of arms upon the table, and five pairs of legs under it; but how were we, without offence, to express the conviction which we really entertained? To ward off the difficulty, we again turned a wine-glass upside down and rested the ear upon it. The rim of the glass was not level, and the hair on touching it caused it to vibrate, and produce a peculiar buzzing sound. A perfectly candid and warm-hearted old gentleman at the opposite side of the table, whom we shall call G., drew attention to the sound, and expressed his entire belief that it was spiritual. We, however, informed him that it was the moving hair, acting on the glass, that produced the rattle. The explanation was not well received; and Mr. M., in a tone of severe pleasantry, demanded whether it was the hair that had moved the table. The promptness of our negative probably satisfied him that our notion was a very different one.

The superhuman power of the spirits was next dwelt upon. The strength of man, it was stated, was unavailing in opposition to theirs. No human power could prevent the table from moving, when they pulled it. During the evening this pulling of the table occurred, or rather was attempted, three times. Twice the table moved when our attention was withdrawn from it; on a third occasion, we tried whether the act could be provoked, by an assumed air of inattention. Grasping the table firmly between our knees, we threw ourselves back in the chair, and waited, with eyes fixed on vacancy, for the pull. It came. For a couple of seconds it was pull spirit, pull muscle; the muscle, however, prevailed, and the table remained at rest. Up to the present moment, this interesting fact is known only to the particular spirit in question, and ourselves.

A species of mental scene-painting, with which our own pursuits had long rendered us familiar, was employed to figure the changes and distribution of spiritual power. The spirits were provided with atmospheres, which combined with, and interpenetrated each other, considerable ingenuity being shown, in demonstrating the necessity of time in effecting the adjustment of the atmospheres. In fact, just as in science, the senses, time, and space, constituted the conditions of the phenomena. A rearrangement of our positions was proposed and carried out; and soon

afterwards our attention was drawn to a scarcely sensible vibration on the part of the table. Several persons were leaning on the table at the time, and we asked permission to touch the medium's hand. "Oh, I know I tremble," was her reply. Throwing one leg across the other, we accidentally nipped a muscle, and produced thereby an involuntary vibration of the free leg. This vibration, we knew, must be communicated to the floor, and thence to the chairs of all present. We therefore intentionally promoted it. Our attention was promptly drawn to the motion; and a gentleman beside us, whose value as a witness we were particularly desirous to test, expressed his belief, that it was out of the compass of human power to produce so strange a tremor. "I believe," he added earnestly, "that it is entirely the spirits' work." "So do I," added, with heat, the candid and warm-hearted old gentleman G. "Why, sir," he continued, "I feel them at this moment shaking my chair." We stopped the motion of the leg. "Now, sir," G. exclaimed, "they are gone." We began again, and G. once more ejaculated. We could, however, notice that there were doubters present, who did not quite know what to think of the manifestations. We saw their perplexity; and, as we had sufficient reason to believe that the disclosure of the secret would simply provoke anger, we kept it to ourselves.

Again a period of conversation intervened, during which the spirits became animated. The evening was confessedly a dull one, but matters appeared to brighten towards its close. The spirits were requested to spell the name by which the writer is known in the spiritual world. Our host commenced repeating the alphabet, and, when he reached the letter "P," a knock was heard. He began again, and the spirits knocked at the letter "O." We were puzzled, but waited for the *dénouement*. The next letter knocked down was "E." We laughed, and remarked that the spirits were going to make a poet of us. Admonished for our levity, we were informed that the frame of mind, proper for the occasion, ought to have been superinduced by a perusal of the Bible, immediately before the *séance*. The spelling, however, went on, and sure enough we came out a poet. But matters did not end here. Our host continued his repetition of the alphabet, and the next letter of the name proved to be "O." Here was manifestly an unfinished word; and the spirits were apparently in their most communicative mood. The knocks came from under the table, but *no person present evinced the slightest desire to look under it*. We asked whether we might go underneath; the permission was granted; so we crept under the table. Some of those present tittered; but the candid G. exclaimed, "He has a right to look into the very dregs of it, to convince himself." Having pretty well assured ourselves that no sound could be produced under the table, without its origin being revealed, we requested our host to continue his questions. He did so, but in vain. He adopted a tone of tender entreaty: but the "dear spirits" had become dumb dogs, and refused to be entreated. We continued under that table for at least a quarter of an hour, after which, with a feeling of despair, as regards the prospects of humanity, which we had never before experienced, we regained our chair. Once there, the spirits resumed their loquacity, and dubbed us "The Poet of Science."

This, then, is the result of an attempt, made by a scientific man, to apply to spiritual phenomena the only methods of inquiry, at the disposal of human beings. It is not encouraging; and for this reason. The present promoters of spiritual phenomena divide themselves into two classes, one of which needs no demonstration, while the other is beyond the reach of proof. The victims like to believe, and they do not like to be undeceived. Science is perfectly powerless in the presence of this frame of mind. It is, moreover, a state, perfectly compatible with extreme intellectual sub-

tlety, and a capacity for devising hypotheses, which only require the hardihood engendered by strong conviction, or by callous mendacity, to render them impregnable. The logical feebleness of science is not sufficiently borne in mind. It keeps down the weed of superstition, not by logic, but by slowly rendering the mental soil unfit for its cultivation. When science appeals to uniform experience, the spiritualist will retort, "How do you know that a uniform experience will continue uniform? You tell me that the sun has risen for 5000 years: that is no proof that it will rise to-morrow; within the next twelve hours it may be extinguished by the breath of the Almighty." Taking this ground, a man may maintain the story of "Jack and the Beanstalk" in the face of all the science of the age. You urge, in vain, that science has given us all the knowledge of the universe which we now possess, while spiritualism has, up to the present time, added nothing to that knowledge. What is the world of fact to a man, or a woman, under the influence of the vapour of sulphuric ether? Just as much as it is to a weak brain, intoxicated with the fumes of spiritualism. The drugged soul is beyond the reach of reason. It is in vain that impostors are exposed, and the special Demon cast out. He has but slightly to change his shape, return to his house, and find it "empty, swept, and garnished."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

LORD DERBY'S ILIAD.

The Iliad of Homer, rendered into English Blank Verse. By Edward, Earl of Derby. In Two Volumes. (Murray.)

[FIRST NOTICE.]

AMONG those curiosities of literature which are also its treasures Lord Derby's translation of Homer must occupy a very conspicuous place. As the work of an eminent statesman and an eloquent orator, it must arrest the attention and engage the interest of all who know how to appreciate the intellectual gifts of such a man. It is a fruit that has ripened under the sun of only two summers in the pleasure-garden of one whose life is full of important cares and political significance. Himself a chief of men, Lord Derby's position is that of one of the foremost in the great battle of actual life; and that, in the midst of so many other high vocations, he should have chosen to revert to the studies of his youth—to take a part in the old and world-famous struggle before Troy—and to achieve such a literary labour as would win honour for the seclusion of a student, is a fact to excite our wonder and admiration, even before the manner of the performance is revealed.

Homer is the poet of all others who has gone through the greatest number of translations, not only because of the advantage he has had in time, but because his work contains most abundantly the qualities which ensure popularity. It embraces the fullest humanity and the most extended and tender, if not the deepest, sympathies. His view of mankind is sublime; his men are heroes, and his heroes are god-like; and the praise which Aristotle especially ascribes to him is just—that he never shows himself off in his book; he is not himself the subject of his own thought: he is present only to tell the story of others, whose life is exhibited in various action and stirring adventure, in glorious war and perilous travel, with sweet episodes and welcome pauses of peace and domestic love. He has no visionary regions of beatitude; his heaven is a very little way above earth; and, if it is true that his men are gods, it is also true that his gods are men, who are superior only by their might and their right to do wrong.

In short, all men may follow Homer: he elevates them; with his aid they can reach the peaks he scales, and his atmosphere is not too rare for an ordinary mortal to breathe. Among the most distinguished of his English translators we count Chapman,

Hobbes, Pope, Cowper, Sotheby, and Worsley. Of these Pope's has been the most popular, and Cowper's the most valued translation. Chapman, with all the long lumber of his lines, has his own great merits, and Worsley, the most recent translator of the *Odyssey* (he has not yet given us the *Iliad*), adds to the fidelity of Cowper a sweetness of melody far surpassing Pope's.

It has been said of Pope's Homer that it is a very pretty book, but that it is not Homer; yet, under the reign of the artificial taste of the last century, he had the credit of having improved upon his original. The English translator was supposed to have added exquisite touches of his own, to heighten those effects to which justice had not been done by the Greek poet. Whatever was wanting to "warm the cold narrative" and to "adorn the homely and low comparisons of Homer" was supposed in that age to have been effected by the art and genius of Pope. It was thought that Pope's masterly command of rhyme was absolutely necessary to give relief to Homer's "common and tedious rhapsodies and to complete the poetical fascination." All this was as absurd as it was unjust to Pope's real deserts; and such an opinion could never have been entertained by any true critic or any of his genuine admirers. Due homage is done to the harmonious versification and polished brilliancy of Pope's work in Lord Derby's singularly modest preface; but his own translation must claim success for a very different method of style and execution. There is no attempt to improve upon the original or to give its local colouring by the introduction of fresh epithets or by the employment of archaic or purely poetic words now removed from the best current vocabulary of sterling English. There is little in the language used by Lord Derby in rendering the Greek of Homer that might not have been spoken in the House of Lords or written in Downing Street. His performance is not like an indifferently coloured copy in which, at the expense of marring the effect of the whole picture, some exceptional passages may be found in alluring correspondence with the work of an old master. It rather resembles the monochrome of a fine engraving in which all the forms, together with the light and shade, of the picture from which it is taken are preserved with the utmost fidelity, with all the art and skill of an able engraver, while, at the same time, there is no pretence of reproducing the varying tints which are incapable of being truly and harmoniously transferred to the canvas of another language.

Lord Derby has deliberately and wisely chosen rhymeless verse as the metre for his translation. The "pestilent heresy" of the so-called English hexameter is denounced by him as wholly repugnant to the genius of our language. Escaping from the trammels of rhymes and stanzas, he proceeds on the conviction that, "if justice is ever to be done to the easy flow and majestic simplicity of the grand old poet, it can only be in the heroic blank verse;" and accordingly thus run in their newest channel the well-known words which form the commencement of the first book of the *Iliad*:—

Of Peleus' son, Achilles, sing, O Muse,
The vengeance, deep and deadly; whence to
Greece

Unnumber'd ills arose; which many a soul
Of mighty warriors to the viewless shades
Untimely sent; they on the battle plain
Unburied lay, a prey to raving dogs,
And carrion birds; but so had Jove decreed,
From that sad day when first in wordy war
The mighty Agamemnon, King of men,
Confronted stood by Peleus' godlike son.

Say, then, what God the fatal strife provok'd?
Jove's and Latona's son; he, filled with wrath
Against the King, with deadly pestilence
The camp afflicted,—and the people died,—
For Chryses' sake, his priest, whom Atreus' son
With scorn'd dismiss'd, when to the Grecian
ships

He came, his captive daughter to redeem,
With costly ransom charg'd; and in his hand
The sacred fillet of his God he bore,
And golden staff; to all he sued, but chief

THE READER.

10 DECEMBER, 1864.

To Atreus' sons, twin captains of the host:
"Ye sons of Atreus, and ye well-greav'd Greeks,
May the great Gods, who on Olympus dwell,
Grant you yon hostile city to destroy,
And home return in safety; but my child
Restore, I pray; her proffer'd ransom take,
And, in his priest, the Lord of light revere."
Then through the ranks assenting murmurs

ran,
The priest to reverence, and the ransom take:
Not so Atrides; he, with haughty mien,
And bitter speech, the trembling sire address'd:
"Old man, I warn thee, that beside our ships
I find thee not, or ling'ring now, or back
Returning; lest thou prove of small avail
Thy golden staff, and fillet of thy God.
Her I release not, till her youth be fled;
Within my walls, in Argos, far from home,
Her lot is cast, domestic cares to ply,
And share a master's bed. For thee, begone!
Incense me not, lest ill betide thee now."

He said: the old man trembled, and obey'd;
Beside the many-dashing Ocean's shore
Silent he passed; and all apart, he pray'd
To great Apollo, fair Latona's son:
"Hear me, God of the silver bow! whose care
Chrysa surrounds, and Cilla's lovely vale;
Whose sov'reign sway o'er Tenedos extends;
O Smintheus, hear! if e'er my offer'd gifts
Found favour in thy sight; if e'er to thee
I burn'd the fat of bulls and choicest goats,
Grant me this boon—upon the Grecian host
Let thine unerring darts avenge my tears."

Thus as he pray'd, his pray'r Apollo heard;
Along Olympus' heights he pass'd, his heart
Burning with wrath; behind his shoulders hung
His bow, and ample quiver; at his back
Rattled the fateful arrows as he mov'd;
Like the night-cloud he pass'd; and from afar
He bent against the ships, and sped the bolt;
And fierce and deadly twang'd the silver bow.
First on the mules and dogs, on man the last,
Was pour'd the arrowy storm; and through the
camp,
Constant and num'rous, blaz'd the fun'ral fires.

A little onwards in the same book the last
passionate speech of Achilles to Agamem-
non is poured forth in strong and burning
English:—

"Thou sot, with eye of dog, and heart of deer!
Who never dar'st to lead in arm'd fight
Th' assembled host, nor with a chosen few
To man the secret ambush—for thou fear'st
To look on death—no doubt 'tis easier far,
Girt with thy troops, to plunder of his right
Whoe'er may venture to oppose thy will!
A tyrant King, because thou rul'st o'er slaves!
Were it not so, this insult were thy last.
But this I say, and with an oath confirm,
By this my royal staff, which never more
Shall put forth leaf nor spray, since first it left
Upon the mountain-side its parent stem,
Nor blossom more; since all around the axe
Hath lopp'd both leaf and bark, and now 'tis
borne

Emblem of justice, by the sons of Greece,
Who guard the sacred ministry of law
Before the face of Jove! a mighty oath!
The time shall come, when all the sons of
Greece

Shall mourn Achilles' loss; and thou the while,
Heart-rent, shall be all-impotent to aid,
When by the warrior-slayer Hector's hand
Many shall fall; and then thy soul shall mourn
The slight on Grecia's bravest warrior cast."

The description of the gathering of the
Greek host upon the plain before Troy from
the second book is admirably rendered, pre-
serving all the picturesque exactness of the
Greek.

As when a num'rous flock of birds, or geese,
Or cranes, or long-neck'd swans, on Asian mead,
Beside Cäyster's stream, now here, now there,
Disporting, ply their wings; then settle down
With clam'rous noise, that all the mead re-
sounds;

So to Scamander's plain, from tents and ships,
Pour'd forth the countless tribes; the firm earth
groan'd
Beneath the tramp of steeds and arm'd men.
Upon Scamander's flow'ry mead they stood,
Unnumber'd as the vernal leaves and flow'rs.

Or as the multitudinous swarms of flies,
That round the cattle-sheds in spring-tide pour,
While the warm milk is frothing in the pail;
So numberless upon the plain, array'd
For Troy's destruction, stood the long-hair'd
Greeks.

And as experienc'd goat-herds, when their flocks

Are mingled in the pasture, portion out
Their sev'ral charges, so the chiefs array'd
Their squadrons for the fight; while in the
midst

The mighty monarch Agamemnon mov'd:
His eye, and lofty brow, the counterpart
Of Jove, the Lord of thunder; in his girth
Another Mars, with Neptune's ample chest.
As 'mid the thronging heifers in a herd
Stands, proudly eminent, the lordly bull;
So, by Jove's will, stood eminent that day,
'Mid many heroes, Atreus' godlike son.

In the fifth book the temporary disaster to
the Greek arms borne down by the prowess
of Hector, the rallying of the courage of
their troops by Ulysses and Agamemnon,
and the death of the twin warriors Orsilochus
and Crethon are given with great vigour and
variety of emphasis, with martial movement,
and finally with that manly tenderness—the
soldier's tenderness, dealing in few
words—which, by the very brevity of its
action and by the contrast it offers to the
general business of the scene, forces the
tribute of sudden tears from the reader.

A gentler pathos, more prodigal of expres-
sion, more diffused and passionate, invests
the celebrated parting-scene between Hector
and Andromache; and here Lord Derby's
English flows sweetly and purely with
easy grace in the soft complainings of the
loving wife.

Silent he smil'd as on his boy he gaz'd:
But at his side Andromache, in tears,
Hung on his arm, and thus the chief address'd:
"Dear Lord, thy dauntless spirit will work
thy doom:

Nor hast thou pity on this thy helpless child,
Or me forlorn, to be thy widow soon:
For thee will all the Greeks with force combin'd
Assail and slay: for me, 'twere better far,
Of thee bereft, to lie beneath the sod;
Nor comfort shall be mine, if thou be lost,
But endless grief; to me nor sire is left,
Nor honour'd mother; fell Achilles' hand
My sire Eëtion slew, what time his arms
The populous city of Cilicia raz'd,
The lofty-gated Thebes; he slew indeed,
But stripp'd him not; he reverenc'd the dead;
And o'er his body, with his armour burnt,
A mound erected; and the mountain nymphs,
The progeny of regis-bearing Jove,
Planted around his tomb a grove of elms.
There were sev'n brethren in my father's house;
All in one day they fell, amid their herds
And fleecy flocks, by fierce Achilles' hand.
My mother, Queen of Placos' wooded height,
Brought with the captives here, he soon releas'd
For costly ransom; but by Dian's shafts
She, in her father's house, was stricken down.
But, Hector, thou to me art all in one,
Sire, mother, brethren! thou, my wedded love!
Then, pitying us, within the tow'r remain,
Nor make thy child an orphan, and thy wife
A hapless widow; by the fig-tree here
Array thy troops; for here the city wall,
Easiest of access, most invites assault.
Thrice have their boldest chiefs this point
assail'd,
The two Ajaces, brave Idomeneus,
Th' Atrides both, and Tydeus' warlike son,
Or by the prompting of some Heav'n-taught
seer,
Or by their own advent'rous courage led."

And the masculine emotion of Hector's
reply is not less admirably given:—

"Think not, dear wife, that by such thoughts
as these

My heart has ne'er been wrung; but I should
blush
To face the men and long-rob'd dames of Troy,
If, like a coward, I could shun the fight.
Nor could my soul the lessons of my youth
So far forget, whose boast it still has been
In the fore-front of battle to be found,
Charg'd with my father's glory and mine own.
Yet in my inmost soul too well I know,
The day must come when this our sacred Troy,
And Priam's race, and Priam's royal self,
Shall in one common ruin be o'erthrown.
But not the thoughts of Troy's impending fate,
Nor Hecuba's nor royal Priam's woes,
Nor loss of brethren, numerous and brave,
By hostile hands laid prostrate in the dust,
So deeply wring my heart as thoughts of thee,
Thy days of freedom lost, and led away
A weeping captive by some brass-clad Greek;
Haply in Argos, at a mistress' beck,

Condemn'd to ply the loom, or water draw
From Hyperia's or Messis' fount,
Heart-wrung, by stern necessity constrained.

Oh may I sleep in dust, ere be condemn'd
To hear thy cries and see thee dragg'd away!"
Thus as he spoke, great Hector stretch'd his
arms

To take his child; but back the infant shrank,
Crying, and sought his nurse's shelt'ring breast,
Scar'd by the brazen helm and horse-hair plume,
That nodded, fearful, on the warrior's crest.
Laugh'd the fond parents both, and from his
brow

Hector the casque removed, and set it down,
All glitt'ring on the ground; then kiss'd his
child,

And danc'd him in his arms; then thus to Jove
And to th' Immortals all address'd his pray'r:
"Grant, Jove, and all ye Gods, that this my son
May be, as I, the foremost man of Troy,
For valour fam'd, his country's guardian King;
That men may say, 'This youth surpasses far
His father,' when they see him from the fight,
From slaughter'd foes, with bloody spoils of war
Returning, to rejoice his mother's heart!"

Thus saying, in his mother's arms he plac'd
His child; she to her fragrant bosom clasp'd,
Smiling through tears; with eyes of pitying love
Hector beheld, and press'd her hand, and thus
Address'd her—"Dearest, wring not thus my
heart!"

For, till my day of destiny is come,
No man may take my life; and when it comes,
Nor brave nor coward can escape that day.
But go thou home, and ply thy household cares,
The loom and distaff, and appoint thy maids
Their sev'ral tasks; and leave to men of Troy,
And chief of all to me, the toils of war."

Thus as he spoke, his horsehair-plum'd helm
Great Hector took; and homeward turned his
wife

With falt'ring steps and shedding scalding
tears.

In the famous passage in the eighth book
of the camping of the Trojans at night Lord
Derby's version is free from the artificial
glare of Pope's, but it falls short of the
poetry which, in Tennyson's not less accurate
rendering, glows anew, not as a mere reflec-
tion, but as a radiation from an original
source of light.

Thus Hector spoke; the Trojans shouted loud:
Then from the yoke the sweating steeds they
loos'd,

And tether'd each beside their sev'ral cars:
Next from the city speedily they brought
Oxen and sheep; the luscious wine procur'd;
Brought bread from out their houses and good
store

Of fuel gather'd; wafted from the plain,
The winds to Heav'n the sav'ry odours bore.
Full of proud hopes, upon the pass of war,
All night they camp'd; and frequent blaz'd
their fires.

As when in Heav'n, around the glitt'ring
moon

The stars shine bright amid the breathless air;
And ev'ry crag, and ev'ry jutting peak
Stands boldly forth, and ev'ry forest glade;
Ev'n to the gates of Heav'n is open'd wide
The boundless sky; shines each particular star
Distinct; joy fills the gazing shepherd's heart.
So bright, so thickly scatter'd o'er the plain,
Before the walls of Troy, between the ships
And Xanthus' stream, the Trojan watchfires
blaz'd.

A thousand fires burnt brightly; and round
each

Sat fifty warriors in the ruddy glare;
With store of provender before them laid,
Barley and rye, the tether'd horses stood
Beside the cars, and waited for the morn.

We reserve for a future occasion a parallel
which it will be interesting to draw be-
tween the most remarkable translations yet
produced of these lines, and follow Lord
Derby in the adventure of Ajax—triumphant
first—the terror of the Trojans—afterwards
falling back, in the act of fear, transfixed by
the decree of Jove.

To Hector then Cebriones, who saw
Confus'd the Trojans' right, drew near, and said:
"Hector, we here, on th' outskirts of the field,
O'erpow'r the Greeks; on th' other side, our
friends

In strange confusion mingled, horse and man,
Are driv'n; among them Ajax spreads dismay,
The son of Telamon; I know him well,

And the broad shield that o'er his shoulders hangs;
Thither direct we then our car, where most
In mutual slaughter horse and foot engage,
And loudest swells, unchecked, the battle cry."
He said, and with the pliant lash he touch'd
The sleek-skinn'd horses; springing at the sound,
Between the Greeks and Trojans, light they bore
The flying car, o'er corpses of the slain
And broken bucklers trampling; all beneath
Was plash'd with blood the axle, and the rails
Around the car, as from the horses' feet,
And from the fellows of the wheels, were thrown
The bloody gouts; yet on he sped, to join
The strife of men, and break th' opposing ranks.
His coming spread confusion 'mid the Greeks,
His spear awhile withheld; then through the rest,
With sword, and spear, and pond'rous stones
he rush'd,
But shunn'd the might of Ajax Telamon.
The words which express the grief of
Achilles on hearing of the death of Patroclus
are full of beauty.

Beside him stood the noble Nestor's son,
And weeping, thus his mournful message gave:
"Alas! great son of Peleus, woful news,
Which would to Heav'n I had not to impart,
To thee I bring: Patroclus lies in death;
And o'er his body now the war is wag'd;
His naked body, for his arms are now
The prize of Hector of the glancing helm."
He said; and darkest clouds of grief o'erspread
Achilles' brow; with both his hands he seiz'd
And pour'd upon his head the grimy dust,
Marring his graceful visage; and defil'd
With black'ning ashes all his costly robes.
Stretch'd in the dust his lofty stature lay,
As with his hands his flowing locks he tore;
Loud was the wailing of the female band,
Achilles' and Patroclus' prize of war,
As round Achilles, rushing out of doors,
Beating their breasts, with tott'ring limbs they
press'd.
In tears beside him stood Antilochus,
And in his own Achilles' hand he held,
Groaning in spirit, fearful lest for grief
In his own bosom he should sheathe his sword.
Loud were his moans; his Goddess-mother
heard,
Beside her aged father where she sat
In the deep ocean caves; she heard, and wept.
And so on in rapid progress through these
later books, which tell of Achilles' revenge,
of the great fight, of the death of Hector, of
the outrage on his corpse, and the bitter
lamentations of his kindred, Lord Derby's
language is animated with a wonderful
energy, such as rises from a man's own
heart and seldom comes to do the bidding
of another. It is good nervous English,
strong and straightforward, not crippled with
awkward contortions, or subjected to trou-
blesome involvements, and it rises on occa-
sion (our extracts have exemplified some of
these occasions) into a fine harmony and
true living poetry; but Lord Derby's work
is, on the whole, more remarkable for the
constancy of its excellence and the high level
which it maintains throughout than for its
special bursts of eloquence. It is uniformly
worthy of itself and its author.

BURTON ON THE NILE SOURCES.

The Nile Basin. By Richard F. Burton, F.R.G.S.,
and James M'Queen, F.R.G.S. (Tinsley
Brothers.)

IN many respects Captain Burton fulfils
the idea of a perfect traveller. His
enterprise, insatiable zeal, linguistic apti-
tude, and powerful constitution have driven
and sustained him hither and thither in many
important journeys during several years.
He has shown himself equally at home in
Oriental cities, in a Meccan caravan, in
Eastern and Western Africa, and among the
saints of Brigham Young. But to these
qualifications is unfortunately added a femi-
nine spitefulness. It is difficult to read his
works without vexation that one so worthy
on many accounts to do honour to the English
name should mar his reputation by indulging
in petty attacks and ignoble personalities.
The present volume commences, it is true,
with a tribute of respect to Speke's memory,

but is continued, in an altered tone, and in
a spirit of innuendo, against him. We have
not patience to follow the author into this
painful matter, but will rather select, as an
example of the style to which he is capable
of descending, the following passages, on
which comment is needless. Captain Burton
says:—

At Southampton he [Speke] was received by
the civic authorities and sundry supporters, in-
cluding a Colonel Rigby of the Bombay army,
ex-Consul of Zanzibar, who had taken a peculiar
part in promoting, for purely private reasons,
the proposed Nyanza-Nile expedition of Captain
Speke *versus* the Mombas-Nile exploration pro-
posed by myself.

To this he appends, as a foot-note,—

Ah that harsh voice, that arrogant style, that
saucy superficiality which decided on everything,
that insolent arrogance that contradicted every-
body: it was impossible to mistake them! And
Coningsby had the pleasure of seeing reproduced
before him the guardian of his youth . . .
Nicholas Rigby.

Captain Burton's object in the present
volume is, first, to show the extreme unreli-
ability of Speke's conclusions on the geo-
graphy of those parts of the country which
he never actually saw; secondly, to state
with precision what Speke did see and what
he did not see; and, finally, to submit con-
clusions of his own greatly at variance with
those of Captain Speke, inasmuch as they
make the lake Tanganyika and the river
Asua the principal sources of the Nile. In
doing this Captain Burton has given promi-
nence to that discontent in Speke's results
that has been generally felt for many months
past, and, in some instances, as in the *West-*
minster Review, has been very forcibly ex-
pressed. He shows that Speke travelled
under the influence of preconceived ideas, and
that he was negligent, to a scarcely credible
degree, in completing the chain of evidence
upon which his conclusions were founded;
that, though Speke travelled parallel to the
whole western shore of the lake Nyanza, as
laid down in his map, he never took the pains
of diverging from his course to visit the lake,
and to assure himself it was really there.
Captain Burton points out inconsistencies in
the altitudes of the north and south ends of
the lake, as measured by the temperature of
boiling water, and refers to statements made
to Speke at Uganda that there was a shorter
road to the sea than that by which he came
—namely, through the Masai country,
which extends from Kilimandjaro north-
wards. From these reasons, from the fact
of the north shore not being flooded as much
as the south shore, and from some rather
confused native reports, Captain Burton con-
cludes that the waters seen by Speke are not
portions of a continuous sheet of water. He
believes the great Nyanza to be wholly ima-
ginary, and that a road from Uganda to the
sea, through the Masai, runs directly through
the position that has been assigned to the
lake. In answer to Burton's arguments, we
must recollect that the inconsistencies in
altitude, barely amounting to 200 feet, are
far within the limits of instrumental in-
accuracy. Map-makers are greatly to blame
for their inveterate habit of inserting the
altitudes given by a *precise reduction* of a
rude observation with the same numerical
pretension that they insert a *precise reduction*
of an accurate observation. Captain Burton
ought to know that the value of observations
of altitudes from the temperatures of boiling
water is not reliable to units and tens
of feet—nor, indeed, to 200 or 300 feet—
when they are made under circumstances,
where simultaneous observations at a neigh-
bouring station of known altitude, are impos-
sible. As to the route from Uganda through
the Masai, it was argued at the Geographical
Society that the nearest route from Uganda to
the sea would, according to Speke's map, hug
the southern shore of the lake and thence
pass through the Masai country, cutting off
a great bend by Kazeh. The non-observance
of flood-marks north of the lake is an argu-
ment of no value whatever until we have accu-
rate information of the elevations of its north

and south beaches. Two or three feet difference
in elevation would make all the difference
between flood or no flood, the fall of rain in
the rainy season, and therefore the rising of
the waters of the lake, being very moderate.
It must be borne in mind that, though Speke
did not visit the lake, the rumour of its neigh-
bourhood was in all probability constantly
present to him. Again, the movements of
Captain Speke were not free, and the reedy
nature of the shores of the lake made it by
no means accessible, even had he been per-
mitted to visit it. Great beds of grass and
reeds, such as those that fringe the Kitan-
gule, appear to have overspread the margin
of the Nyanza.

Captain Burton further objects that the
stream at the Ripon Falls cannot be the head
of the Nile, solely because, if we understand
him rightly, the flooding waters of the lake
took an undue time to reach the Nile. He
does not entertain the very reasonable idea
that the intervention of the lake Luta Nzige
delayed their flow.

There are, perhaps, no arguments so tedious
as those on critical geography when the
data are conflicting, based on native testi-
mony, and mixed with personalities and spite.
It is sufficient to confine our attention to the
more important of Captain Burton's argu-
ments, to be assured that Captain Speke's
maps are not above the reach of severe
criticism, but that, on the other hand, his
conclusions cannot be considered so de-
fenceless as Captain Burton would have us
believe.

KENRICK'S ARCHÆOLOGY AND HISTORY.

*A Selection of Papers on Subjects of Archaeology
and History, communicated to the Yorkshire
Philosophical Society.* By the Rev. John Ken-
rick, M.A., F.S.A. (London: Longman & Co.
York: Sunter and Sotheran.)

THE name of John Kenrick on its title-page
is a guarantee for certain merits in any
book. He is an accurate and deeply read
scholar; he has the art, which scholars do
not always possess, of communicating know-
ledge to others briefly, clearly, and agreeably;
he remembers as he writes that not only is
man's life short, but also that most men's
leisure for reading is even shorter; he has
more than once proved himself as skilful as
Mr. Banting himself in dealing with obesity
—but Mr. Kenrick's patients are not stout
human creatures, but bulky German tomes,
which he has reduced to fair proportions;
lastly—and, in consideration of its rarity, we
set this down as the climax of his scholarly
virtues—his references are not only germane
to the matter, but may be relied upon for
their accuracy.

Books "published by request of friends"
not unfrequently cause their readers to wish
that the writers of them had been friendless,
more especially if the gods have made them
poetical. But Mr. Kenrick's associates in
the Yorkshire Philosophical Society were well
advised in "wishing" him "to preserve
these Papers in a permanent form," acces-
sible to persons who dwell in no one of the
Ridings, and far beyond the jurisdiction of
the youngest of archbishops. The subjects,
like the occasions of these Papers, are various.
"Some of them were read at the monthly
meetings of the Philosophical Society; others
were lectures delivered to more numerous
assemblages of the members." Of the eight
papers four have a local superadded to a
general interest, inasmuch as they relate to
the "Knights Templar in Yorkshire," to the
"Historical Traditions of Pontefract Castle,"
and to "Coins" and a "Monument" illus-
trative of the Romans in that part of Britain.
The other four papers may not be without
attractive metal for general readers, although,
from their contents, their direct interest will
be for persons of like pursuits with those of
Mr. Kenrick.

The few lines of Introduction to the volume
before us contains a sentence which archæ-
ologists generally would do well to mark,
learn, and digest. After telling us that the

various Papers have one object in common, Mr. Kenrick adds:—

Their object is rather to excite an interest in Archaeology, by pointing out its relation to History and Literature, than to pursue antiquarian, historical, or literary research in minute detail.

This connexion between Archaeology and higher and more living interests is too often kept out of sight by the professed antiquarian. His Cynthia of the minute, be it a church, a Roman camp or urn, or a seal-ring of his grandfather's, is discussed and displayed as if it belonged to no proper home, centre, or system. With such orphan curiosities half the archaeological, or, as they were then termed, the antiquarian publications, less than "sixty years ago," in this country are filled. Be it far from us to cast a stone, or even a hard word, at that most worthy and *plus quam* centenarian gentleman, "Sylvanus Urban." He, it must be remembered to his credit, did not begin life in the old-curiosity-shop line of business. For a series of years he was, like his rival the *London Magazine*, newsman, critic, court-journalist, and annual registrar of his day, besides harbouring poems by persons of quality, and poems by nearly every one who indited "copies of verses," among which latter kind—"velut inter ignes, Luna minores"—we find "Lines by William Cowper, Esq., of the Inner Temple." Not till he was near his grand climacteric, and after younger journals had injured his trade, did "Sylvanus" devote himself almost exclusively to the mortuary and monumental business, by which he is now principally known. And in that business he is worthy of all commendation. He was awake while other men slept; he recollected what others had forgot; he saved where they squandered; he picked up—a well employed and virtuous Autolycus—"unconsidered trifles." But he never asked himself the seemingly obvious question whether his ancient gems might not be improved by some modern setting—whether all of them were not properly parts relative to a whole, or whether "History and Literature" were not centres to which the atoms of the antiquarian chaos would, if properly handled, fly by mere force of attraction. How far recent archaeological journals follow or depart from the track of "Sylvanus Urban" we have neither room nor inclination to inquire; but of the value of Mr. Kenrick's "object" we have no doubt. The words we have already quoted from his Introduction to these selected Papers may be words in season to readers of papers and lecturers to audiences alike.

Mr. Kenrick's account of the "Rise, Extension, and Suppression of the Order of Knights Templar in Yorkshire" affords an excellent instance of the near relations between local and general history. That which was done or suffered by that military order in a county of England was, with differences arising from dissimilar circumstances of society, done and suffered by it also on the larger theatre of Europe. The idea and the existence of saints-militant marks one of the great points of departure between the Pagan and the Christian world. The idea, indeed, of setting apart bodies of men who, from boyhood to the end of life, were either devoted by the state or their parents, or who devoted themselves to the service of a temple or a secular community, was by no means unfamiliar either to the Greeks or the Asiatics. But these peculiar bands were in no instance the armed missionaries of a religious creed, nor did they expand themselves, as the Templars did, over the civilized world. It never entered into the thought of any legislator of antiquity to create a body of men, spiritual or secular, who should carry abroad and impose by force the particular religion of their country or community. So far from it, the prophets and lawgivers of Asia and Greece sought rather to narrow the cult or creed of their respective cities or lands, in order that the favours of the gods they worshipped might be given exclusively to themselves, their countrymen, and their descendants, if not for ever, yet at least for some grand cycle of years. If we are to seek

for a parallel in pre-Christian time for the religious orders of Christendom, we must have recourse to the colonial system of the ancients. The resemblance is indeed faint, yet there are some common features. Each alone was an image of its mother-city, sacrificed to the same gods, imparted or inherited the same party-feelings, and acknowledged, or affected to acknowledge, a common dependence on the parent state. And, in like manner, "the poor soldiers of Christ," as the Templars were originally denominated, and as they continued to style themselves long after the epithet had become idle, acknowledged the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem for their metropolis, the statutes given them by St. Bernard for their code, the patriarch of Jerusalem for their supreme head, and the various foundations of the order in France, England, and Spain, lands in which it especially flourished, as so many colonies owing, or at least professing, obedience to the mother-church in Palestine.

Mr. Kenrick judges the Templars more leniently, and perhaps more equitably, than many writers, Catholic or Protestant, have done. Their fall he ascribes less to the vices commonly imputed to them than to the envy and alarm which this military order, so well disciplined and so richly endowed, awakened in the kings or the great feudal princes of Europe. Whatever crimes the Templars may have been guilty of, or however widely they may have departed from the rules of St. Bernard, their suppression by Philip le Bel (IV.) of France was the act of a tyrant and not of a judge—was prompted by fear and avarice, but unsupported by any principle of law or equity. In cruelty it equalled the worst acts of Dominic and Simon de Montfort in the thirteenth century, and the worst acts of Louis XIV.'s *dragonnades* in the seventeenth. That the Head of the Church subscribed the warrant of the king is no justification of the doom pronounced on the Templars in October 1307, for Pope Clement V. had been a French subject while Archbishop of Bordeaux, and was, at the moment of endorsing the royal letters of arrest, little better than a French captive at Poitiers. In this country Edward II. came little behind his "most Christian" brother and father-in-law in unrighteous dealings with the lands, chattels, and persons of the unfortunate Templars; and, while we read in Mr. Kenrick's pages of their possessions in Yorkshire alone, we can understand that, when the royal appetite was once whetted—Edward seems to have been troubled with a conscience at first, but he was always in debt—it devoured Templar manors and churches as ravenously as the dragon of Wantley did geese and turkeys.

The special object of the paper on "The Historical Traditions of Pontefract Castle" is to inquire into the evidence for the death of Richard II. within its walls. The popular belief has been that he was assassinated by Sir Piers Exton; and, as many Englishmen, as well as John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, derive their knowledge of English history from Shakespeare, many still hold to that belief. Gray, a better antiquarian than Shakespeare, leant to the opinion that Richard was either starved by his keepers or starved himself in Pontefract Castle:

"Close by the regal chair,
Fell Thirst and Famine scowl
A baleful smile upon their baffled guest."

A third opinion, which Mr. Tytler, the most painstaking of Scottish historians, maintained in an elaborate argument, is that Richard escaped from his prison and "died at a good old age" in Scotland, though, if he were for a time "a scullion in the kitchen of Donald, Lord of the Isles," he cannot be said to have lived there in good circumstances. This opinion was discussed and, in Mr. Kenrick's judgment, refuted by Mr. Amyot in the "Archæologia," by Lord Dover in an address to the Royal Society of Literature, by Sir James Mackintosh and Sir Harris Nicolas. For the arguments for or against this theory we refer the reader to

Mr. Kenrick's paper; in itself it is curious as adding one more to the already numerous instances of the uncertainty attending the death of kings in former times—times when there was little real publicity if there were motives for secrecy, and in which the rules now regulating evidence were almost if not wholly unknown. The following passage will show how well Mr. Kenrick illustrates local archaeology with apposite learning:—

There can be no doubt that Cambyses murdered his brother Smerdis by the hands of Prexaspes; but the manner of "his taking off" was doubtful, and, when the Magi plotted to free themselves from the Persian yoke, they represented him to have escaped, and produced a false Smerdis as the true one. Nero had perished in an obscure way—"nox et ignotum rus fugam absconderant"—and a false Nero actually made his appearance in the succeeding period, whom the Parthian king maintained at his court, as the regent of Scotland did the supposed Richard. In Russia, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, after the assassination of the son of John Basilides, no fewer than six pretenders successively appeared claiming to be the Demetrius who was said to have been murdered. Sigismund, the king of Poland, supported the claim of one of the pretenders. Baldwin, the Latin emperor of Constantinople, was made prisoner by the Bulgarians, and was either put to death or died in captivity. Twenty years afterwards there appeared in Flanders a personage who announced himself to the Flemings as their count, the escaped emperor, and, in spite of the detection of the impostor, the popular voice remained in his favour. Giraldus Cambrensis relates how Harold escaped from the field of battle and ended his days in a hermitage near St. John's Church, Chester. Sebastian of Portugal lost his life at Alcazar in a battle with the Moors; yet for a century the belief lingered in the national mind that he would appear and claim his throne. In such cases popular credulity is proof against any amount of evidence. The death of the Duke of Monmouth on Tower Hill was a fact as patent and palpable as it could be made, yet the people of the West fondly believed that he had escaped the axe by the voluntary sacrifice of one who resembled him, as the English people believed that Maudelein, the chaplain of Richard, had been substituted for him. The peasantry of Auvergne long refused to believe that Napoleon I. was dead. The Russian sectaries, who looked upon him as their deliverer, have not yet abandoned the belief that he is still living in Turkey, and will reappear. Radama II., king of Madagascar, was murdered in 1863; the people believe him to be alive, and expect his return.

The papers on "The Causes of the Destruction" and on "The Recovery of Classical Literature" comprise a good deal of curious information in a little room. Mr. Kenrick, however, has not remarked upon the singular caprices attending on the loss or preservation of Greek and Roman manuscripts. How comes it that, while we have lost so much of Livy and Tacitus, we have kept such comparatively worthless authors as Florus, Valerius Maximus, and Eutropius; that, while we have so few of the hundreds of Greek dramas produced on the stage, and a few planks only from the noble vessel of Greek lyric poetry, we have nearly complete and uninjured the epics of Apollonius and Quintus Smyrnæus and the Dionysiaca of Nonnus? He ascribes, indeed, the disappearance of long narratives to the practice of epitomizing, and the loss of so much sterling Grecian ore to the tinsel verses by which some of the Christian fathers supplanted what they regarded as the profane effusions of unregenerate minds. There was, however, another element at work both as to *destruction* and *recovery*—the convenience or the caprice of the *grammatici* in their choice of manuals for their pupils. To them we owe many *excerpta ex vetustis scriptoribus* we otherwise might have never seen; to them also the mutilation or the loss of many more whom to see again were worth many kings' ransoms. Mr. Kenrick is sanguine of further recoveries of classical treasures in spite of the disappointing results of what has been hitherto disinterred at Herculaneum or ferreted out from Greek convents. He has more faith also than we have in the reception of such discoveries by the present or future generations in this country. A momentary

enthusiasm might perhaps greet a tragedy by Sophocles, a decade of Livy, or the now missing portions of the Annals or History of Tacitus. They would be discussed at a few dinner-tables, fairly edited, handsomely printed, and then consigned to that debatable ground which lies between knowledge and neglect. Mr. Kenrick and a few scholars of his order would cherish the resuscitated worthies, but nine-tenths of the literary world would receive them as coolly as Sam Sharpset received his brother Matthew at Barbadoes.

We have not left ourselves room to notice the agreeable paper "On New Year's Day in Ancient Rome," but heartily recommend it to attention on or before the 1st of January, 1865.

THE COTTON FAMINE.

The History of the Cotton Famine, from the Fall of Sumter to the Passing of the Public Works Act. By R. Arthur Arnold. (Saunders, Otley, & Co.)

THE tale of Englishmen's endurance is one that never fails to meet a ready ear. Whatever the danger to be suffered, the foe fought, may have been, we all like to hear how the men of our blood and bone encountered it—whether they stood up to it and beat it, or had to give way and die, or whether they shamed their "Saxon and their Norman" race and name, and turned tail and fled. Mr. Arnold has set himself to tell the story of how the men of Lancashire met their enemy the Cotton Famine and held their own against it; he has done it plainly and without exaggeration, but as an outsider, one not knowing the people or really entering into their life, but chronicling a number of useful facts, and giving a fairly clear view of the progress of the struggle. The true history of the time must be written by Mrs. Gaskell, or some one else—if such can ever be—who can produce a second "Mary Barton" on it. If we cannot have this, then another Samuel Bamford should try his hand at it, or the present Edwin Waugh—why shouldn't "The Birtle Carter" let us have it in his own dialect?—and any one or all of them can use the mass of material that Mr. Arnold has accumulated for them, material for which they will be, as we are, grateful. The present history must always be an indispensable accompaniment to the study of this great social crisis.

The principal points that remain in our mind after a careful reading of the book are the assurance that there must have been a partial Cotton Famine in our manufacturing districts even if there had been no American war; the stinginess of some of the towns in those districts—especially Manchester—as contrasted with the noble generosity of the rest of the kingdom; the hesitation of the believers in the Dismal Science in setting the people "on work;" the selfishness in the employers in seeking to stop the emigration of the men; and, with few exceptions, the noble conduct of the Lancashire working men. On the first of these points Mr. Arnold shows that, when the American war began on the 13th of April, 1861, by the bloodless bombardment of Fort Sumter, our warehouses at home, and the markets abroad, were absolutely gorged with cotton and cotton goods, so much so that, in November 1861, the prices of goods were generally the same as they had been in May 1860, though the price of cotton had risen by as much as 5½d. a pound.

Were it not that we have since seen a half a million cotton-workers and their dependents become the helpless recipients of Poor Law allowances or private benefactions, we might well think the title of this history a misnomer, and question the existence of a Cotton Famine. A Cotton Famine! In June 1861 the cotton trade was suffering from apoplexy, with a full larder. There was nothing it stood so much in need of as depletion. Come it must, either by an artificial or a forced suspension of trade. Every one was looking out for buyers. The importers of cotton had invested largely, and, pressed by the wants of the American planters—patriotic or rebellious, as

viewed through Southern or Northern spectacles—they forced their wares upon apathetic speculators and unwilling manufacturers, who, though possessed of much yarn and cloth, may have had but little cash, and less desire to increase their stocks of goods. No one believed in the long continuance of the war. Though Sumter had fallen two months back, though Mr. Lincoln had gathered together his first army, though the Southern States had become a drill-ground and Richmond a barrack, yet the sales to speculators in Liverpool were less in June than they had been in January, and "Middling Orleans was quiet," though advanced to 8d. per pound. This rise, forced upon the market by the situation in America, was the means of saving many manufacturers from impending difficulties. In 1859 and 1860, the years of "terrific prosperity" and over-production, Middling Orleans had been quoted on the last day of each year at 6½d. and 7½d. respectively. The adventitious circumstance of the American war had brought profits to those who, but for this outbreak, would have had to suspend payments. Notwithstanding the enormous mass of goods in stock, estimated to value upwards of £20,000,000, the rising market for the raw material galvanized the trade in manufactures into life; and the prices of yarns and cloth, having slowly declined since the commencement of the year, now rose languidly, and liberated some of the capital of the cotton trade—set it free to be invested far more profitably in the raw material. Probably at no one period in the history of the cotton trade was there such a weight of cotton and cotton manufactures in England as at the time of the battle of Bull Run. . . . The over-fed condition of the foreign markets, especially those of India and China, may be best judged from the fact that they were subsequently troubled with indigestion and loss of appetite for upwards of two years. The weight of raw cotton and of manufactures at this time in the hands, or at the disposal of the British cotton trade, cannot have fallen far short of 1,000,000,000 lb.

The American war was thus at first a most welcome "relief to the holders of goods; it was wealth to the speculators in cotton;" "to the cotton trade there came in these days an unlooked-for accession of wealth, such as even it had never known before. In place of the hard times which had been anticipated, and perhaps deserved, there came a shower of riches;" but to the workmen came "a comfortless autumn, with a hopeless winter prospect," and three sad certain years of want, with a future anxiously looked for, whose event God only knows. How then, secondly, did those who were getting fat by the famine help those who were getting lean? Did they give the starvers anything like a fair share of their past and present gains? On the evidence before us, our judgment is that they did not. Mr. Arnold says:—

It was well known that there were numbers of the Lancashire capitalists who were making such gains this year as they had never made before, by sales of goods, by cotton sales and speculations; and the public looked—and, it must be added, looked in vain—for those who would share this accidental wealth with the class by whose sufferings it was in some measure produced. . . .

The Report of Mr. Redgrave—one of the Factory Inspectors—for the half-year ending 31st of October, 1862, contained the most favourable evidence that could be collected by dint of the most friendly perseverance, of what the manufacturers were doing to support their hands through this terrible crisis. Through the agency of his Sub-Inspectors, he had collected, in every neighbourhood, instances in which mills were kept running for the benefit of the operatives, in which schools were being maintained, food, clothing, and gifts of money distributed. And this evidence, so far as it goes, is irrefragable. It shows that throughout the district many of the principal manufacturers were doing much for those who had been in their employ, but still the number of cases recorded does not amount to fifty, and there are 2109 cotton factories in the district over which Mr. Redgrave's survey extended.

And again of Manchester:—

In January 1863 there were nearly 90,000 persons receiving relief in Manchester and Salford. With the District Provident Society and the Board of Guardians there was no lack of first-rate distributing power. But it cannot be said that the liberality of the rich in Manchester and Salford had been equal to their means. Indeed,

it was not said so. Many who were best acquainted with the immense wealth of the mercantile community of Manchester did not fail to express their dissatisfaction with their conduct. Yet there can be little doubt that, if the distress had been confined to Manchester and Salford, no appeals would have been made for external assistance. They accepted help which might have provided for themselves; but they would not have asked for it. By the end of January Manchester and Salford had each received twice as much money from the Mansion House and the Central Funds as their inhabitants had subscribed for local relief. They had raised £33,144; they had accepted £71,690. The profits they had gained by the Cotton Famine cannot be accurately fixed, but to set them at ten times the total of these sums will be sufficient to point the moral of this statement. A more liberal community is not to be found in England than exists in Manchester; nor is there a city in the kingdom which local charity has supplied more amply with associations and establishments for promoting the social and moral well-being of its inhabitants. But even a slight acquaintance is sufficient to show that this most wealthy and influential population is one of the least homogeneous, and that charity and its absence are as much the distinct features of its particular classes as wealth and indigence.

That there were many instances of manufacturers faithfully and generously doing their duty we are glad to acknowledge; but that they did not, as a body, answer England's expectation we believe is generally admitted, and certain cases of shortcoming cannot be denied.

The privations of the times made many ready to work for the smallest recompense; but it will hardly be believed that there were two persons who worked five days, or fifty hours a week, in a factory, for pay amounting to 1s. 5d. for one, and 9½d. for the other. Yet such was the fact. Letters found their way into newspaper columns showing that in some cases, after working hard all the week for little more than this, mill-hands had been met on pay-day with a demand for rent, which left them almost penniless. But what is all this more than saying that the manufacturers were men, and some of them bad ones and heartless—a record neither new nor strange concerning any class?

Of the subscriptions of the general public Mr. Arnold well says, "It may be safely affirmed that such a practical expression of sympathy was unprecedented. The relief for Lancashire distress came from everywhere. Altogether it amounted, on June 30, 1863, to £1,974,203." But this was not a case for private charity alone to deal with. A strong Government would have met the difficulty at once by setting the unemployed at work; a doctrinaire one would have repeated the idiotism of the Irish Useless Works; our own did but little for two years, and then took the right course, for, on the 21st of July, 1863, the Union Relief Aid and the Public Works Act received the royal assent, and the Lancashire men, who had been so long longing to work, though at half or a third of their old wages, were at last allowed to handle shovel and pick: thereafter they could take care of themselves. That in the matter of emigration the men's interest was postponed and sacrificed to the masters there can, we think, be little question.

That large numbers of the best "hands" in the district would have gone, if they could but have obtained the means, there can be no doubt; but it would be ridiculous to censure the manufacturers for withholding, to the full extent of their power, any assistance to a movement which so directly imperilled the value of their capital. Mr. Haywood, the Secretary of the Cotton Supply Association, estimated, by a division of the margin of wages and profits in 1860, that the sum of £81 would be lost to the trade for every working-hand that emigrated. The emigration of fifty thousand hands would at this rate involve a loss to the cotton trade of £4,000,000 a year. He maintained that it would be better to keep six hundred thousand "hands" at a weekly cost of 2s. 6d. each, for three years, with a total expenditure of £12,000,000, than to incur a direct loss in that period of £147,000,000 in wages and profits. "To encourage the emigration of our operatives," he continued, "is therefore to the last degree suicidal, and especially so of any large proportion of the class of spinners. The emigration of one spinner involves the stoppage of probably ten additional hands; and it is far more

difficult to train a hand to the work of spinning than to any other manipulation in a cotton mill." All this is very true, and points not only to the manufacturers', but also to the national interest in the question. Yet, was sufficient thought taken for the individual interests of the operative? This must be the question which thoughtful men will ask of the history of the Cotton Famine.

The answer must be "No," though the blame rests on no one class; the nation has not yet awakened to the consciousness of its duty in this emigration business, either generally or in special crises like that of which we are treating.

The last and most interesting question remains, How did the workmen themselves meet and endure their long hard trial? The full answer to this another book than Mr. Arnold's must hereafter tell us, as we said before; but his pages contain many hints well worthy of notice. Of course the men, like their masters, were not all good; the parsimony of some of the rich Manchester men was met by the frauds of some of its poor—that mixed multitude composed of few original Northerners, and many waifs and strays from Ireland, the South, the East, and West; the sudden reductions of the Staleybridge Committee were met by the brief riots headed by "the Irish boys, cheered on by their colleens;" but on the whole was seen a grand peacefulness of demeanour, a calm resolve to bear like men whatever was to be borne, a determination to take relief only when they were forced to it, to continue it only till they could get free from it, and to seize the first opportunity that was offered to rely again alone on the strength and cunning of their own right hands. As a body they were not unworthy of the Rochdale Pioneers, men whom the world would find it hard in their class to match. One curious testimony to the self-restraint of the people is contained in the Registrar-General's tables.

Neither the death-rate nor the birth-rate told the presence of the distress so plainly as the marriage-rate. The return for the last quarter of 1862, compared with that for the corresponding period of 1860, showed that the number of marriages in Ashton had fallen from 342 to 245; in Bolton, from 344 to 249; in Blackburn, from 412 to 181; in Rochdale, from 237 to 166; and, in Stockport, from 332 to 198. With cruel brevity, these figures tell the tale of many a hope deferred, and many a young heart made sick, by the shadow of the cloud which was now overhanging the manufacturing districts.

The feeling of the people on having first to apply for relief is well illustrated by a work-girl's words in the *Manchester Examiner*.

"Eh, lasses! han yo bin a beggin' too?" "Aye, lass, we han," replied the thin dark-complexioned woman. "Aye, lass, we han. Aw've just bin tellin' Ann here. Aw never did sich a thing i' my life afore—never! But it's th' first time and th' last for me—it is that! Aw'll go whoam, an' aw'll dee thee, afore aw'll go a-beggin' ony moor,—aw will for sure. Mon, it's sich a nasty, dirty job; aw'd as soon clem! . . . See yo, lasses! we set off this mornin'—Martha an' me; we set eawt this mornin' to go to Gorton Tank, becose we yerd that it wur sich a good place. But one doesn't know wheer to go to these times, an' one doesn't like to go a-beggin' among folk as they know. Well, when we coom to Gorton, we geet twopence hawpenny thee, an' that wur o'. Now, there's plenty moor beggin' besides us. Well, at after that twopence hawpenny, we geet twopence moor, an' that's o' at we'en gotten. But, eh, lasses, when aw coom to do it, aw hadn't th' heart to ax for nought, aw hadn't for sure." . . . "Martha an' me's walked aboon ten mile iv we'n walked a yard; an' we geet weat through th' first thing, an' aw wur ill when we first set off, an' so wur Martha too; aw know hoo wur, though hoo says nought mich abeawt it."

And the continuation of the same extract exhibits that touching help of the poor by the poor that all visitors in their homes in times of trial must have seen.

And then she began to cry. "Eh, lasses, aw dunnot like to see yo o' this shap—aw dunnot for sure! Besides, y'on bin far enough to day. Come back wi' me. Aw cannot find reawm for both on yo; but the come back wi' me, Sarah. Aw'll find the a good bed; an' thae't welcome to a share o'

what there is—as welcome as th' fleawers i' May—thae knows that. . . . Thae't the owdest o' th' two; an' thae't noan fit to trawnee up an' deawn o' this shap. Come back to caww heawse, an' Martha'll go forrud to Stopput (Stockport),—winnot tho', Martha? . . . Thae knows, Martha," continued she—"thae knows, Martha, thae munnot think nought at me axin' Sarah, an' noan o' thee. Yo should both on ye go back iv aw'd reawm; but aw hav'n't. Beside, thae't younger an' strunger than hur is."—"Eh, God bless the, lass," replied Martha, "aw know o' abeawt it. Aw'd rayther Sarah would stop, for hur'll be ill. Aw can go furrud by mysel' weel enough. It's noan so fur, neaw."

Mr. Arnold's book contains information on scores of other points that we have not alluded to, and is well worthy of perusal by any one who seeks a connected narrative of the events of the Cotton Famine.

AN ARTIST'S PROOF.

An Artist's Proof. By Alfred Austin. (Tinsley Brothers).

WHETHER "An Artist's Proof" will be a popular story may well be doubted. It belongs to a class of novels more interesting to the novel-critic than to the novel-reader. From time to time there appear stories containing rather the promise of great cleverness than the actual story-telling talent. Any person who, whether from business or pleasure, or both, has made novels a study can recall a score of books full of talent, but which never caught the public taste, and perhaps did not deserve to catch it. To take two or three instances out of many, George Meredith's "Ordeal of Richard Feveril," the late Mr. Stewart's "Footsteps Behind Him," and Captain Hamley's "Lady Lee's Widowhood," had all the sort of incomplete success to which we have alluded. There is no good in quarrelling with the popular taste about novels; in the long run the public verdict on the literary merits or demerits of a writer is a tolerably correct one; but public recognition of talent is sometimes very slow in coming. "Barry Lyndon" cumbered the shelves of circulating-libraries long after shrewd observers had perceived the genius of its author.

That Mr. Austin's first novel is a very clever one we grant most readily. Our objection to it is, rather, that it is too clever. It bristles with epigrams, and antitheses, and tropes, and metaphors, and classical allusions. We feel almost dizzy as we emerge from the shower-bath of smart writing into which the author forces us. Guy Livingstone is not more fond than Mr. Austin of alluding to the classic gods and to the days of chivalry; the author of "Coningsby" is not more prone to drag in political disquisitions having no particular connexion with any incident in the story. We are always being called upon to admire the exceeding cleverness of the writer; and, though we do admire it heartily, we feel the effort rather a strain. Plum-cake is exceedingly nice; but the taste of adult palates deems that there may even be a superfluity of plums. Probably Mr. Austin would reply that he does not regard his novel, or indeed wish it to be regarded, as a novel only. Opinions may differ about "An Artist's Proof" being a moral novel, but it is certainly a novel with a moral. The story has nothing to do with engravings, as the reader might at first imagine; and a hypercritical censor might, indeed, object that "proof" in English is not exactly tantamount to "probation." The purport of the novel is to show how the true human nature is worked out by the teaching of circumstance, experience, and sorrow. Mr. Austin has obviously studied Goethe sedulously, and has become a disciple to the faith taught by the author of "Wilhelm Meister"—that everything in the world ought to be subordinate to the development of your own inner culture. There are many worse creeds than that which Goethe taught. The resolution

"Im guten, ganzen, schönen,
Auch resolut zu leben,"

is no mean or sordid one; but yet it is not only on religious grounds that the fitness of placing the good, the beautiful, and the complete upon the same footing may reasonably be questioned. There is much in the "Wanderjahre" of most men on which they look back with regret; but, according to Goethe's faith, no experience of life—no matter what your own part in it might have been—which developed your fuller knowledge of self is a thing to be deplored. The creed, however, is one which no mind less equally poised than that of the philosophic lover of Bettina von Arnim could ever have practised. The theory is excellent, but the practice breaks down whenever passion is introduced as an element into the conditions of the problem; and the hero of the "Artist's Proof" is nothing if he is not passionate.

The whole interest of the story centres in the Life-student, whose mental development Mr. Austin has attempted to portray—"Nil nequeat nobis dignam Dis degere vitam." This is the motto prefixed to the book; and we suppose we are intended to learn how the hero, through many trials, attained to the god-like life. We need hardly say that a work with this object is not a sensation story, or that much more attention is devoted to the influence of the incidents contained in it upon the character of the student than on the incidents themselves. "The central figure" in this picture of life is Mortimer Dyneley, a young man of luxurious tastes, great mental powers, and no money. The first years of his life are passed wandering upon the Continent, studying art and women with about equal perseverance. "He read," we are told, "and looked and lived for reading, looking, and living's sake, and entirely without any ulterior design." Thus, on his entry into life, Mortimer had adopted a creed of intellectual sybaritism.

So that, though his knowledge was extensive, and his experience of human nature vast and various, they served but to leave him happy, not to equip him for any accomplishment. It would have been difficult for a young man's mind to be better stocked to less purpose. In England or France he would have been almost as much in everybody's way as he would have found everybody in his. But one who united the manly graces of a northern person to the dreamy dilettanteism of a southern mind was sure to be dear to the Italian eye. "Mio caro" in every masculine mouth, I fear he was "Mio diletto" in many feminine breasts. Unlike their more northern sisters, who are rarely ever liberal unless they intend to be permanently exacting, they found in his occasional society, as he in theirs, a final compensation. Having treated him with generosity while he stayed, they did not upbraid him when he was compelled to leave. The sentimental regret felt by both was tinged with no remorse for either. He had never pretended violently to love, but had never for a moment ceased to be respectful. His attachments, as his reading and the rest of his existence, never influenced by sordid motives, nor exasperated by laborious passion, could be exchanged for fresh ones equally gracious, but could never be degraded below the dignified level of themselves. He was not in the least spoiled, provided that he could remain where he was. But for society, more corrupt since more correct, he was spoiled—the timid would have feared irretrievably.

His father dies suddenly, leaving him penniless. However, a wealthy and profligate bachelor cousin adopts him as his heir, and makes him a handsome allowance, with which he cultivates his artistic tastes in a little cottage *orné* not far from London. There he falls in love with Isabelle Beadon, who, though a perfect pattern of female purity, has secret interviews with her lover unknown to her father. At this stage of his progress Mortimer has made up his mind that art is not the study to which a man in these nineteenth-century days should devote himself, and proposes to enter public life. In this resolve he is encouraged by a friend of his, Grattan Horncastle, who has got a seat in Parliament, but not the money to pay for it, and who considers that the friendship of

Mortimer as the heir of a *millionaire* will be of pecuniary service to him in his political career. Mortimer gets engaged to Isabelle early in the first volume, and his future seems bright enough; but the experienced reader knows beforehand that tribulation is needed to purify genius. By a series of most elaborate intrigues, entered into by Horncastle for no intelligible motive—except a vague idea that early marriage was incompatible with success in public life, and that his friend's success was essential to his own—the lovers are parted, and Isabelle is entrapped into a marriage with Mortimer's *roué* cousin. The hero scornfully refuses all offers of pecuniary assistance from the husband of his fickle love, and leaves England with a miserable pittance, made by a successful house-letting speculation, of thirty shillings a week. He now dimly perceives that he had mistaken his true vocation in considering himself fitted for Parliamentary life and domestic happiness, and resolves to devote himself wholly to literature as an art. On a trip to England he falls in accidentally with his cousin's wife, learns that she has never been false in heart, is led into temptation, and does not resist it; and, in consequence, Mr. Dyneley senior, who treats his wife with licentious brutality, has an heir, though not a son. In spite of, or perhaps—if we understand the life-theory well—by reason of, this *faux pas*, both Mortimer and Isabelle are raised to a higher phase of moral development; and the former purposes to betake himself to art with renewed fervour, especially as Isabelle declares they are never to meet again till "their emotions have been sobered by time."

The years of learning have now to follow those of wandering. At Caen, where Mortimer has taken up his abode, he picks up acquaintance with an old French soldier, who rather shakes his belief in the art-theory, and proves to him, in a sermon replete with brilliant apophthegms, that the age we live in is destructive and not constructive, and therefore unfitted for art-development. The Frenchman dies, leaving his daughter Marian to the charge of his young English friend. Partly out of compassion, partly in obedience to Isabelle's advice, and above all from an idea that the "dual life" is more fitted than the single for the true culture of the mind, Mortimer marries Marian. The marriage turns out an unhappy one; the child-wife is unable to do anything but love her romantic lord, and—sin of sins!—actually finds his writings dull. She grows jealous of his first love, and at last abandons him in a paroxysm of suspicion. A second time the student's life is blighted. Left wifeless, friendless, and solitary in the world, with an infant daughter, who turns out not to be his own after all, Mortimer comes to the conviction that art is not his proper calling; so he goes forth into the world, lives for a score of years in Italy and the East, completes himself generally, and comes back at last—"totus teres atque rotundus"—a man knowing himself and able to use his knowledge. On his return he finds his cousin dead, his first love a widow, and his wife not only alive but purified and elevated by experience; and we finally leave him leading a "God-like life," travelling abroad with his wife and the lady who ought to have been Mrs. Dyneley, and who is the mother of his son. However, as twenty years have come and gone, and the student has learnt the lesson of life, we may charitably trust that "time has sobered his emotions." Meanwhile we are left with the consoling certainty that Mortimer is the coming man of the day, though how he is to manifest himself time alone can show.

I, who have tried to trace the events of his youth, and to show him reappearing in the fulness of his manhood, permit myself at times to call up visions of the riper career that is to come. I know that he has for ever abandoned all thought of being useful in the atmosphere of Art, seeing clearly, as he does, that the influence of woman, which has invaded the sphere of manners only to improve them, has invaded the sphere of

Art to be the occasion of that final paralysis, for which profoundly operating causes, already insisted on by him, had long prepared it. But, in what direction his yet abundant energies are to be manifested, I am somewhat perplexed to foretell. Sometimes I think I see him the secluded sage of his century, dispensing the calm counsels of a multifarious experience. Sometimes I think I hear his voice amidst the silence of a senate, urging the imperilled claims of an admonishing minority, and reminding a reluctant, but withal attentive, assembly that majorities have rarely come to believe anything until it has ceased to be true. Sometimes I fancy I follow the apostle of a new creed that will harmonize with a note, never struck before, the unhappy discords of a thousand sects. Sometimes I think I behold him as the chosen rebel of a fresh and surely-approaching religious insurrection, the braying of whose challenging trumpets may even now be caught by the acute, and whose banners are, to the far-seeing and the faithful, already coming up over the horizon.

A more improbable or unreal story could hardly be devised; and yet the reader will be unwise if, from this summary of contents, he resolves not to judge of "An Artist's Proof" for himself. Extravagant and absurd as it is, it has in it, we think, the germ of real talent. There runs through it a power which redeems its absurdity, and an elegance of diction which atones for its extravagance. If Mr. Austin will excuse our saying so, his own experience needs enlarging before he can do full justice to his capacity of description. The sentiments, the passions, the politics, the life-theory of "An Artist's Proof," are all of the order which disappear when men pass the age of thirty. However, if Mr. Austin, as we fancy, writes with the impetuous intolerance of the seething time of life, he writes also with the fearless courage peculiar to that period. E. D.

AT HOME IN PARIS.

At Home in Paris, and a Trip through the Vineyards to Spain. By W. Blanchard Jerrold. (W. H. Allen & Co.)

SOME of these papers have, as we learn from the preface, been published in the *Athenæum*, and others in *Once a Week*; but the author avers that many of them now appear for the first time. There are twenty chapters in the volume, and the last one, entitled "Through the Vineyards to Spain," appeared, we fancy, in the *Morning Post* about six or seven weeks ago.

It was hardly worth reproduction; for, though Mr. Jerrold writes amusingly and agreeably enough, he had but a bird's-eye view of Spain; and the Peninsula is a country, or, rather, a congeries of countries it would take a long time to know tolerably, not to say well. No man, in truth, can know any country well by merely passing through it swiftly in a railroad-carriage, and least of all can he know Spain. One must mingle with the peasantry and the inhabitants of the towns and villages, as well as with the burghers of the great cities, to have a mere skin-deep knowledge; and the only way to accomplish this is by riding through the Peninsula as travellers did twenty years ago. Nor will the mere riding and tarrying awhile give the due insight into character, unless the traveller has made himself master of the history, the literature, and the living language of Spain. As a picturesque and graphic describer of what he saw with his own eyes, while whisked through the northern railroad of Spain, Mr. Jerrold may be trusted; but the reader who seeks for information and knowledge of the country must go to our countrymen Captain Cook and the late Richard Ford, or to the "Young American," Mr. Slidell, who spent two years of his life in that land of romance placed between Europe and Africa—a land in most things resembling Africa more than Europe.

Mr. Jerrold is more at home in Paris than "tra los montes." The volume before us is not the result of one visit, but is the fruit of a lengthened sojourn among our neighbours. In the first chapter, "The House

we Lived in," the contrast between an English and a French domicile is amusingly illustrated. Even in an English lodging-house, each story being let to a separate tenant, the hall-door is uniformly shut; but, in France, the *porte cochère* is almost invariably open, and each flat, as they phrase it in Edinburgh, or apartment, as they phrase it in Paris, has its door and bell, at which a visitor must ring on reaching the *étage* and *escalier* of which he is in quest. Acquaintance, friendship, and even marriage often result from the inmates of a mansion perpetually meeting on the common staircase; but not even these visions of matrimony looming in the distant perspective could induce English people, we opine, to adopt the French or even the much mitigated Scotch fashion. Though staircases common to all are, in the English quarters of Paris and the Faubourg St. Germain, kept tolerably clean, yet, in other parts of the French capital, they are, as a rule, unclean, and not seldom filthy; therein wholly differing from the only flats we have—the flats of Victoria Street, Westminster. Sometimes, too, a *locataire* who, in one of these apartments, attempts to act as an independent being, drives his head, to use the author's phrase, against a stone wall. He may not do what would be sanctioned and allowed in his furnished lodging in London, and he may be made to suffer what he would not suffer at home. For instance, the man over his head may rock his heavy furniture about the room after midnight, and yet he has no remedy, and must endure a torture which custom has sanctioned. The household system and domestic life of France, so free and easy and charming in many respects, are, however, disfigured by the presence of one cruel tyrant in every house in the person of the *concierge*. Every mansion, every *maison meublée*, has its *concierge*, and all the inmates are completely in his hands, if not at his mercy. He receives all the letters, all the bills, all the *billets doux*. He knows your tailor, your hatter, your boot-maker, and your wife's *modiste*; and woe unto you if you be not civil to him all the year round, and most liberal in pecuniary gifts on New Year's Day. Unless on that occasion he receives a present commensurate with what he considers his deserts and his deep knowledge of the inmost core of things, there is no amount of inconvenience which you must not be prepared to suffer in the coming year. He will let in visitors when you desire to be alone, and creditors when it is not convenient to see them; while the very dearest friend you have on nether earth, whom you were longing with fond and eager eyes to see, he will send away with the lie circumstantial that you left that Monday morning for Montmorency or Erménonville, and will not return till the Wednesday evening late. The prying habits of the Parisian *concierge* render him your master rather than your servant; but, apart from this itching curiosity, the fellow is indifferently honest. True he is, *au fond*, a *Mascarille*—but a *Mascarille* à l'eau rose, and not like Molière's creation, "fourbe fourbissime." In no other country is there anything like the French *concierge*; for the *hausknecht* in a Viennese mansion does not resemble him.

"Our Cook Clémence" is a good chapter, and has evidently been drawn from the life. Though the profession of male and female cooks is held in high honour in Paris now-a-days, and has been so held for more than four centuries; though there are now, as there have been at all times, better cooks in Paris than in any other city in the universe, yet it cannot be concealed that the multitude of bad cooks greatly predominates over the good. For every score of scientific, honest, sober, and capable *chefs de cuisine*—for every twenty industrious, cleanly instructed, upright *cordons bleus* you meet in Paris, you shall find ten per cent. more of wasteful, incompetent, roguish, and tippling male and female professors of the culinary art. A cook in France, whether male or female, is the most difficult servant to match in Paris, as well as in our

THE READER.

10 DECEMBER, 1864.

own London. Though the cook of Philip de Valois was no less a person than Thibaud de Montmorency; though the cook of Louis XI. was also a man of noble house; though the *cuisinier* of Madame de Beaujean, Cyran de Bartas, was also of the finest type of earth's porcelain, and Montesquieu, the renowned author of the "Esprit des Loix," descended in line direct from Robin Secondat, cook of the Connétable de Bourbon; though Jeanne d'Albret granted letters of nobility in 1569 to her cook, and Henry IV. ennobled his own *maître queux*, Nicholas Fouquet, Seigneur de la Varenne; though Napoleon and Louis XVIII. honoured the Marquis de Cussy and the renowned Beauvilliers,—yet there is no profession or calling in France in which are found more slippery fish than among cooks. Paris has enough and to spare of such artists; and an uncommon share of the very worst, the most expensive, and the most wasteful of women cooks falls to the lot of the English sojourner in laughing Lutetia. This was the sad experience of Mr. Blanchard Jerrold: so that he might sing with the master in the vaudeville of Bragier and Dumersan, called "Les Cuisinières," and produced more than a quarter of a century ago at the Variétés—

"Et j'is dis qu'celles qui sont les meilleures
Sont les cuisinières en fer blanc."

There are some interesting statistics in Mr. Jerrold's chapter on his melancholy baker, and on the bakers of Paris generally, whether melancholy or mirthful. The journeymen-bakers in Paris even now scarcely exceed fifteen hundred, and they are a hard-worked and pallid race, who become prematurely old at forty. In the early ages of the French monarchy the baker of the king's household was called *Grand Pannetier*. In the statutes given by St. Louis to the order the bakers are called *Boulangers Talmelliers*. The varieties of French bread are spoken of by Rabelais, Charles Etienne ("De Nutriments"), Gui Patin, and others. In no capital in the world is there better bread than in Paris, and it were to be wished that what are called the *pain anglais* and the *pain de ménage* could be introduced into England. The journeymen-bakers with us are chiefly Scotch and German. In France many of the journeymen-bakers are Alsations, Lorrains, and Auvergnats.

In the chapter on "Our Artist in Meat" Mr. Jerrold might have gone further back than he has done into the history of the butchers. By an *ordonnance* of Charles VI. of 1381, every master-butcher newly received at Paris was obliged to give "un aboivrement et un past"—that is to say, a breakfast and a banquet. In all that Mr. Jerrold says of the cleanliness and picturesqueness of the Parisian butchers' shops we fully agree. The beef of the French has been for half a century very tolerable; the mutton is very inferior to ours; while the veal, the famous veal of Pontoise, is vastly superior to English veal. The calf is fed on milk and biscuits, and the animal is transported to the Paris markets in spring vans. There were not above 500 master-butchers in Paris, Mr. Jerrold tells us, before the trade was made free. The most skilful journeymen-butchers, he says—but we greatly doubt it—now receive about eight shillings per day, which must be considered large wages. He more probably means eight francs. Would that we had in London the *abattoirs* of France!

Mr. Jerrold talks of a statute being granted to the gingerbread bakers of Paris in 1596; but, long antecedent to this time—indeed, from the earliest periods of French history—the *pain d'épice* of Rheims had been renowned, and the gingerbread of Paris is, and always was, inferior to it.

The "*Baba*," of which Mr. Jerrold speaks, is not a French cake. It was introduced into France by Stanislas, father-in-law to Louis XV. The "*Baba*" is a Polish cake, and, according to Madame Kisseleff, born Potocka, it ought to be made of Polish rye, mixed with Hungarian wine—very revolutionary elements certainly, and sure to rise. It appears, according to the account in this volume, there are about 1700 persons employed in Paris in

the manufacture of pastry, and that, of this number, nearly 700 are apprentices.

In regard to female dress we believe Mr. Jerrold is right when he states that all the costumes now in vogue are of the English type. In this category he includes jackets, waistcoats, boots, tucked petticoats, veils tight to the face, and little turban hats garnished with a bird's wing. "I look everywhere in vain," says our author, "for Paris fashions." The traditional simplicity and elegance are disappearing. Fashion has ever been as varying and fickle as the winds; but it never was, either in England or France, so absolutely monstrous and hideous as now.

"Non sic incerto mutantur flamine syrtes
Nec folia hyberno jam tremefacta noto."

In speaking of fashions Mr. Jerrold gives an extract from the *Grand Journal*, in which Madame Villemessant gossips about D'Orsay's waistcoat-maker, the late excellent Blanc of the Palais Royal; he was a man of good taste and good sense in fashions and colours, and did not extravaginate and wander out of all limits like the tailors and *modistes* of the present day. His end was a melancholy one, quite as melancholy as that of the tasteful tailor Chevreuil, also one of the artists of D'Orsay, who had not only a cultivated taste for music, but, like Blanc, a relish for literature and a love for literary society.

With the views put forth in the chapter "A Literary Bohemian *par excellence*" we have little sympathy. No doubt many of those literary Bohemians, like the late Henri Murger, Ponsin de Terrail, Champfleury, and Gustave Flaubert, were, and are, men of some ability—more than one of them, indeed, men of genius. But many among the large lot are impostors who, to use the words of Molière, "tirent avantage de leur obscurité." As painters of the manners of particular classes several of them have succeeded. They describe well, and none better than Henri Murger, the lights and shadows of Bohemian life; but how few of the best of their productions will be read five, nay, three years hence! Not one of this class of writers possesses any solid attainment. Scarcely one of them can be said to be an educated man, and many among them have as little morality as education. Extravagant, improvident, thoughtless, and out at elbows, several among them have, like Henri Murger, a man of greater genius than any of the survivors of his school, died at the public hospital. The taste for this Bohemian literature is a growing one in England, and it were well it should be curbed. Some of the school are, doubtless, as Mr. Jerrold says, "artists, poets, thinkers, searchers;" but others of them, to conclude his phrase, "are restless vagabonds enamoured of glory, infatuated with idle fancies, indulgers in dreams." Even Privat d'Anglemont, on whose talents Mr. Jerrold dwells too fondly, fell a victim to the dangerous habits he had formed—habits which he could not give up. He left the hospital of La Charité to enter the Hôpital Lariboisière, and in this asylum he died. He was something more than a Bohemian, says our author, "with a taste for late hours and absinthe."

The volume, on the whole, is very readable. The style is clear. The sentences are neatly chiselled out, being short and shapely. K.

NOTICES.

A Century of Anecdote, from 1760 to 1860. By John Timbs, F.S.A., author of "Anecdote Biography," "Lives of Wits and Humourists," &c. Two Volumes. (Bentley.)—MR. TIMBS has written much for the amusement of the public, and not a little for its instruction; but, of all his contributions to light literature, his "Century of Anecdote" is the one which will receive the heartiest welcome. It aims to be "a collection of the best modern anecdote; and it has been particularly the object of the editor to give the work a distinctive personal interest; and, while it glances at striking events, the attractiveness of the *historiette* has been kept in view." He classifies the work in this

wise: "Court and Fashionable Life," "Political Life;" and, in the second volume, "Men of Letters," "Clerical Life," "Law and Lawyers," "Eccentric Persons," and "Players and Painters." The collection commences with the "Witty Sayings of George Selwyn, and the elegant Persiflage of Horace Walpole," and concludes with the best anecdotes of such men as Coleridge, Sydney Smith, Rogers, and Dean Ramsay. The portraits illustrating the volume are those of Samuel Rogers, Theodore Hooke, the Duke of Queensberry, Earl of Chesterfield, and George, Prince of Wales. In glancing through the volumes we have stumbled upon one or two stories which might have been told with more completeness. That about "The Corsican Brothers," for instance, in which it very properly states that the play was founded upon a well-known incident in the life of Louis Blanc, arising out of the mysterious feeling existing between him and his brother Charles, and in virtue of which no accident of an imminent kind could happen to the one without its being at that moment communicated sympathetically to the other. But he forgets to tell us that it was Dumas the elder, in whose presence, at an evening party in Paris, M. Louis Blanc related an incident of the kind, who first worked the curious fact into one of his stirring romances, making it, indeed, the groundwork of the whole tale, and that it is from this story of Dumas that our "Corsican Brothers" has been dramatized. With such trifling exceptions the collection is admirable and almost complete.

French Authors at Home: Episodes in the Lives and Works of Balzac, Madame de Girardin, George Sand, Lamartine, Léon Gozlan, Lamennais, Victor Hugo, &c. By the Author of "Heroes, Philosophers, and Courtiers of the Time of Louis XVI.," &c. (L. Booth.) Two Volumes.—It would probably be quite useless to endeavour to prove to the author of this book that his style is pretentious, obscure, inaccurate, and not particularly interesting or amusing. When a man deliberately adopts a spasmodic and oracular mode of expressing his thoughts, it can only be because he has no power of forming for himself a higher literary ideal. What he considers very good is in all likelihood what we consider very poor; and thus the common basis of agreement necessary in every argumentation is wanting. Several expressions, and the construction of several sentences, have, however, led us to suspect that the writer of "French Authors at Home" may be a foreigner. This would be an excuse for much that, in an Englishman, would not be excusable. And, in that case, we think the fact might advantageously have been stated. But, to leave the form for the substance, we are sorry to say that the contents of the book are not very satisfactory. They consist of a fragmentary sort of biography of Balzac, interspersed with a long sketch of the life of George Sand, and shorter sketches of the careers of Lamennais, Madame de Girardin, Jules Sandeau, Louis Blanc, Lamartine, Victor Hugo—in short, of several of the leading French writers belonging to the great generation of 1830. The author has not, so far as we can see, anything to say concerning these personages that has not been published before, and generally in an accessible form. The facts do not seem to us to be new, nor are they arranged in a particularly striking or novel manner. A great portion of the book consists of extracts, and unfortunately for the most part no reference is given to the works whence these extracts are taken. Yet this, in the case of Balzac, for instance, is indispensable. We cannot be expected implicitly to accept passages from his novels as being autobiographical. As regards George Sand, we would advise those who can do so to study her strange history in the exquisite French of her *Memoirs* rather than in this bastard English. In short, this seems to us a case of mere book-making.

Famous Beauties and Historic Women: a Gallery of Croquis Biographiques. By W. H. Davenport Adams, author of "Scenes from the Drama of European History," "Dwellers on the Threshold," "Memorable Battles in English History," &c., &c. Two Volumes. (Skeet.)—TAKING Mr. Adams at his word, and regarding his volumes as containing "no elaborate biographies, no philosophical disquisitions, but simply light, gossiping, anecdotal sketches of the careers of certain remarkable women who occupy important niches in social history," we think he has produced a very entertaining book, which may be taken up or laid down as inclination prompts, but which is sure, in the long run, to be read through. The reigns illustrated by these biographies are, in France, those of Charles VII., Henry IV., Louis XIV., and the Emperor Napoleon; but, in Eng-

10 DECEMBER, 1864.

land, our author restricts himself chiefly to the reign of Charles II. We have certainly Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, in Queen Anne's time, and Mrs. Radcliffe, who lived when George III. was king; but, although both these memoirs are written carefully, and the latter with a very correct appreciation of the literary influence exercised by the author of "The Mysteries of Udolpho," the pages devoted to them form but a small portion of the work, and the introduction of their lives may be regarded as rather exceptional to the general intention of the author. And it is here, indeed, that we take exception to the manner in which Mr. Adams has grouped his heroines. Upon what principles of selection he has proceeded it is rather difficult to guess. Mrs. Radcliffe and Madame de Stael may very properly go together: they were contemporaries and, in a great measure, representative women; but we see no valid reason for associating with them, in a book evidently intended for popular reading, such a person as Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland. If the gallery to which Mr. Davenport Adams invites the public be not made up of original works, it has the merit of variety, and contains many recognised favourites, among which may be mentioned Agnes Sorel, the Countess de Grammont, Gabrielle d'Estrées, and Madame Récamier. The portrait, too, of Nell Gwynne is happily and faithfully rendered.

Old World and Young World. By John Heiton, of Darnick Tower, F.R.S.S.A. (Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo. Pp. 224.)—THERE is little logical sequence, as the author himself confesses, in the series of papers composing this volume. Women, marriage, wealth, poverty, cleanliness, teetotalism, travelling, and other kindred topics, are all treated in an easy, slipshod way; and the ancient mode of viewing and doing things is always compared with the modern. In a spirit of amusing banter, which sometimes rises into keen satire, he gives the preference to the "Young World," and affects to regard the "Old World" as a set of "curmudgeons." Here is a spice of our author's humour:—"The wine drunk by Old World was a mere bagatelle as to quantity. Young World consumes six millions sterling worth a year—more than all the public income of Rome together; but, then, such is his economy that, by putting a duty on wine and whiskey, he can, out of the sale of the drink, endow quoad-sacra churches, pay ministers' money, maintain schools, and do many other things for the service of God and the redemption of man."

Day Dreams. By John Andrews, B.A. (Longman & Co. Pp. 94.)—THIS beautifully-printed volume contains nearly forty songs, idylls, and poetic sketches in various measures, but all conceived in a happy pastoral vein which leaves on the mind a sweet sense of content and repose. The author's sketches have all been made out of doors, and the breath of summer fans our cheek as we read.

"Nature hath endless aspects—to the young
She doth her beauties and her glories all unfold,
A magic light rests upon land and sea,
And all her brooks are silver, all her sunshine gold."

The Young Cottager, and other Stories in Rhyme. By E. P. S. (Seeley, Jackson, & Co. Pp. 104.)—THE "stories in rhyme" here are all very simply told, and in a very simple measure. The piety pervading the book is of that fervid kind which impresses us with the fact, whether we will or no, that we are all most unconscionable sinners, and a sickly melancholy is the result to the reader.

Practical Observations on the Hygiene of the Army in India: including Remarks on the Ventilation and Conservancy of Indian Prisons; with a Chapter on Prison Management. By Stewart Clark, M.R.C.S., English Inspector-General of Prisons, North-West Provinces, India. (Smith, Elder, & Co. Pp. 157.)—THE author read a paper before the British Association in 1863 on the baneful effects of foul air, and offered some practical hints on the best means of ventilating barracks and other public buildings in India. "I have taken here," says he, "a wider view of the question of sanitation, and, in the following pages, have treated the subject under its several heads, in the order of their importance, according to what appear to be, under existing circumstances, the requirements of the British soldier in India—namely, fresh air and free ventilation, pure water and food, and improved conservancy." The text is elucidated by several diagrams, and Mr. Clark speaks with the authority of large experience, which he has carefully improved and corrected by that of others.

The Autograph Souvenir: a Collection of Autograph Letters, interesting Documents, &c., selected from the British Museum, and from other Sources, Public and Private. Executed in Fac-

simile by Frederick George Netherclift, Lithographic Artist. With Letter-press Transcriptions and occasional Translations, &c., by Richard Sims, of the British Museum. (F. G. Netherclift.)—WE have received ten numbers of this most interesting work. The fac-similes have been selected from the most undoubted examples; so that collectors of autographs may safely go to the work as to a book of reliable reference. The form is large quarto, and the getting up really sumptuous. The names of F. G. Netherclift and Richard Sims are ample guarantee for everything else connected with the work.

Analysis of Jeremy Bentham's Theory of Legislation. By G. W. H. Fletcher, LL.B., of the Civil Service Commission and Inner Temple. (Trübner & Co. Pp. 86.)—THE name of Bentham is often in the mouth of those who know very little about him, and who, if asked to formulate any one of his principles, would wander off into platitudes and nonsense. To such a class this little manual will be a great boon, and to the real student there is no apology needed for the abruptness with which the argument is occasionally stated. He will appreciate the grave difficulties with which Mr. Fletcher has had to contend, and conclude with us that he has done his task well.

School and Class Book of Arithmetic. Part III. By Barnard Smith, M.A., Rector of Glaston, Rutland. (Macmillan & Co. Pp. 120.)—THE questions and examples here are all of a very practical kind; and, in the present part, the pupil is carried as far as "Logarithms." The tables of length, surface, capacity, and weight expressed in the Metric system, and showing the equivalents in British denominations, will be found very useful.

WE have received the annual volumes of the following:—*The Children's Prize*, edited by J. Erskine Clarke, M.A. (Macintosh); the *Sunday Teacher's Treasury* (Macintosh); the *Church of England Temperance Magazine* (Seeley, Jackson, & Co.); and the *Children's Friend* (Seeley & Co.)

OF reprints we have cheap editions of *Renan's Life of Jesus* (Trübner & Co.); the December number of *Macaulay's History of England* (Longman & Co.); and, from Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, we have the current parts of the following gorgeously illustrated works:—*Don Quixote*, with Gustave Doré's inimitable imaginings; the *Holy Bible*; the *Bible Dictionary*; *Shakespeare*; *Gulliver's Travels*; *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress and the Holy War*; *Goldsmith's Works*; *History of England*; *Natural History*; and the *Popular Educator*.

AT works in the pamphlet form we can only glance and give their names. *Remarks on Certain Anonymous Articles designed to render Queen Victoria Unpopular: with an Exposure of their Author.* (Gloucester: John Bellows. Pp. 94.)—These articles occur mainly in the *London Review* and the *Manchester Examiner*; and, on comparing them with the published letters and speeches of John Bright, the author comes to the irresistible conclusion that he is their author.

—*The Palmerston Monument Erected from the Ruins of the Destroyed Danish Monarchy.* By the Baron C. Dirckink-Holmfeld, of Roskild, Denmark. (Hachette & Co.)—Our whole foreign policy in the late Danish war is reviewed, and Lords Russell and Palmerston meet with little mercy at the hands of the patriotic and indignant Baron.—*Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.* (New York: Bryant & Co.)—The Central Park here referred to is that around the great Croton reservoir, to the west of New York, and the pamphlet is accompanied with diagrams, maps, and views.—*The Temperance Reformation Movement in the Church of England.* By the Rev. H. F. Ellison, M.A., Vicar of Windsor. (Rivingtons.)—*The God of the Living.* A Sermon by James Martineau. (Whitfield, Green, and Son.)—*Hints on the Philosophy of Education.* By Humphry Sandwith, Sen., M.D., F.R.C.P., Lond. (Hamilton, Adams, & Co.)—*A Statement of the Causes which Led to the Dismissal of Surgeon-General William A. Hammond from the Army; with a Review of the Evidence adduced before the Court.*—*Address to the Meeting at York on the Effect of Manufacturing Distress, on Manufacturing Progress, and on the Improvement of the Condition of the Wages Classes in Agriculture as well as in Manufactures.* By the President of the Section of Economy and Trade, Edwin Chadwick, Esq., C.B. (Hardwicke.)—*An Argument on the assumed Birthday of Shakespeare: reduced to Shape A.D. 1864.* By Bolton Corney, M.R.S.L.—*The Philosophy of Dress.* By E. Moses and Son.

THE *Victoria Magazine* opens with an article on "The Prize Ring," from the pen of Mr. William Gilbert; and, in his philosophical consideration of the subject, he points out that a nation naturally chivalrous requires no such spectacle as the prize-ring affords to conserve its courage and endurance. "No portion of the population," says he, "has contributed more to our martial renown than the Scotch Highlanders, and yet there was never known a Highlander who was an efficient member of the prize-ring." He comes to the conclusion that every man having the honour of his country at heart ought to do his best to put a stop to an institution so degrading and unchristianlike. Mr. John Plummer, in his paper on "Bentham and Benthamism," says that the philosopher and his successors were the first to claim for us "Reform of our Law System," "Freedom of Trade," "Education for the People," "Religious Toleration," and "Improved Parliamentary Control of Public Business and Offices." "Eton as it is," treats in a lively way of "Library," "Supping," "Flogging," and similar matters connected with the system. The continuations are "A Glance at Italy in the Renaissance of 1860," and "Among the Black Boys." "The Elf's Ring," by M. Goldschmidt, is concluded.

THE *Eclectic Review* devotes a considerable space to the "Rev. William Bull and his Memorials;" follows it up with a favourable review of "The Scot Abroad;" and then favours us with what may be called the article of the number. It is entitled "In the Footsteps of the Crusades," and the writer sweeps, with hasty glance, the century and a half over which they extended, carries momentarily on the more prominent points of the wonderful drama, and gathers as he goes what he may of poetry, philosophy, and religion. As an appropriate foil to this article we have a statistical paper on "New South Wales." The writer of the review of "The Chronicles of Carlingford" is not much impressed with the truth of that book; and he thinks "Mrs. Oliphant's impression of Dissenters is unfavourable to the possibility of any measure of gentlemanly feeling existing in their midst at all," and objects to the idea of associating them always with "grocers and buttermen."

THE *Churchman's Family Magazine* has also an article on the "Crusader." The writer glances in a scholarly way at their literature; and, unlike the writer in the previous magazine, he does believe in "an age of chivalry," and admires "the noble character of the genuine Crusader." J. D. Watson accompanies this paper with a beautiful full-page illustration of "Crusaders coming in Sight of Jerusalem at Sunrise." The opening paper is an interesting exposition of the past history and present state of "The Cagots, the Outcasts of the Pyrenees." The writer recommends to the British traveller the exploring of the valleys where this strange proscribed race lives. In the paper on the "Seven Bishops of the Tower" will be found an excellent account of the life and ancestry of Bishop Trelawny; and, in a similar series, called "Our Bishops and Deans," which is also being continued, there is a *résumé* of the life and labours of the Bishop of Exeter. "The Clever Woman of the Family," by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," reaches chapter twenty-three, and is illustrated by Florence Claxton.

London Society has for illustrators this month—Miss M. Ellen Edwards, Frank Wyburd, and Miss Rebecca Solomon. "The Ordeal for Wives" comes to a satisfactory conclusion, and the other contributions are of the usual sparkling kind.—In the *Month* are two very readable papers—the one on "Cardinal Consalvi," the other on "Eugénie and Maurice de Guérin," of the famous Languedoc race. The tales are "Constance Sherwood," by Lady Georgiana Fullerton, and "Pierre Prevost's Story; or, True to the Last."—The *Christian Spectator* contains an article on the "Bishop of Oxford at Hastings," which has not been inspired altogether by Christian charity. The paper on "Queen Elizabeth's Schoolmaster," Roger Ascham, is in a much better vein; and the rest of the magazine is up to its usual mark.

THE *Alexandra Magazine* has a very important paper on the "Health of Women," by E. Y. Robbins, which ought to be read and taken to heart by the whole sex. Miss Bessie R. Parkes has a genial criticism on "Two Poets"—Winthrop Mackworth Praed and William Allingham; and the story of "Doctor Kemp" reaches chapter nineteen.—We have received the current numbers of *Chambers's Journal*, in which the very clever story of "Married Beneath Him" is continued; also of *Good Words* and of the *Sunday Magazine*, both of which are remarkable for the excellence of their illustrations.

THE READER.

10 DECEMBER, 1864.

La Revue des Deux Mondes. 1er Décembre, 1864.—THE present number of the *Revue* opens with the first of what promises to be a short series of articles on the "Science of Religions, its Method and its Limits," from the pen of M. Emile Burnouf; "Madame de Sarens," by M. Amédée Achard, is the story of a certain Parisian lady who dies for love, illustrating the ancient rhyme,

"If you will not when you may,
When you would, you shall have 'nay.'"

The fact that she was married would, of course, have been no bar to the indulgence of her tender feeling had the fates been otherwise propitious. M. Forgues contributes, as he not unfrequently does, what is half a translation, half an analysis of an English work—one of Mr. George Meredith's in this case. M. Jules Simon, whose zeal in the cause of education is indefatigable, gives us a chapter of "Moral Statistics" respecting the worker of eight years old. Besides these, we have articles on "Universal Exhibitions and their Influence on Contemporary Manufactures;" on "Theodore II. and the New Empire of Abyssinia;" on "Man and Nature, the Action of Humanity on Physical Geography;" and on the "Théâtre Italien" and "Théâtre Lyrique in 1864," by M. Blaze de Bury, who seems to have permanently taken the place of musical critic left vacant by the decease of M. Scudo.

THE *Art-Journal's* full-page illustrations are, this month, F. Goodall's "Hunt the Slipper," J. M. W. Turner's "Bligh Sand," and J. Durham's "Go to Sleep." Mr. Jewitt continues his "Early Potteries of Staffordshire," Mr. Wright his "History of Caricature and of Grotesque in Art," and the Rev. E. L. Cutts his "Secular Clergy of the Middle Ages." The painter by whose life and works Mr. Dafforne has chosen in the present number to illustrate "British Artists, their Style and Character," is Mrs. E. M. Ward; and the article is greatly aided by two excellent examples from her works.—The *Art-Student* closes the first year of its existence with a double number, the best feature of which is the masterly French sketches at the beginning.

THE current number of *Seemann's Journal of Botany* contains a long paper by Dr. Bull on the Mistletoe, its natural history, propagation, and growth, occurrence on the oak, and romance—perhaps the most complete and comprehensive account on that curious parasite contained in our language; *Actinotheria Stokesiana*, a new genus of sea-weeds from the coast of Ireland (with a figure), by Dr. J. E. Gray, of the British Museum; *Dasymyrium*, a new genus of Chinese mosses, by Dr. Lindberg of Stockholm; *Lasiandra macrantha*, a new Brazilian plant, the largest Melastomaceae known (with a coloured plate), by the editor; and a review of recent publications, and all the botanical news of the month. This number concludes the second volume of the journal.

THE *Anti-teapot Review* reaches its third number, and is as racy in its humour and pointed in its wit as when it first came out.—We have received the current numbers of the following:—*The Leisure Hour*, the *Sunday at Home*, the *Quiver*, *Young England*, and *Cassell's Family Paper*. They are all largely illustrated, and well adapted for those for whom they are intended.

GIFT-BOOKS FOR THE SEASON.

[FIFTH NOTICE.]

CHRISTMAS has not been forgotten by Messrs. Bell and Daldy, who send forth a new edition of Mrs. Gatty's "Parables from Nature," illustrated with thirty plates after the designs of W. Millais, Holman Hunt, G. H. Thomas, E. Warren, C. W. Cope, P. Calderon, W. B. Scott, E. B. Jones, H. Weir, J. Tenniel, J. Wolf, W. P. Burton, M. E. Edwards, C. Keene, L. Fröhlich, and Otto Speckter, in an elegant and attractive Italian binding. Mrs. Palliser's "History of Lace from the Earliest Period" has been issued by Messrs. Low & Co., with a profusion of illustrations of every possible pattern of lace, and evidently intended as an acceptable gift-book to ladies who delight in such matters of taste. The same publishers have now ready their long-promised edition of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's translation of Schiller's "Lied von der Glocke," with Retzsch's outlines worked up into pictures by partial shading by Thomas Scott, and engraved by J. D. Cooper. In its present form "The Lay of the Bell" is a beautiful gift-book. The same firm publishes also an illustrated edition of Rogers's "Pleasures of Memory," with twenty illustrations, produced by the new process, the drawings by J. D. Watson and Wimperis being made with a print upon a plate of glass spread with a prepared collodion, and the electrotypes blocks, from which the impressions are

taken, made by the joint use of photography and the galvanic battery.

Were there any fear that the "Ingoldsby Legends" would fade out of our literature, the edition just published by Mr. Bentley would go far to prevent a consummation so terrible to all lovers of "Mirth and Marvels." Issued with a positive *luxe* of illustrations, typography, and binding, the new edition of this book is positively the *beau-idéal* of a gift-book, and, as such, is doubly welcome as our English *jour de l'an* approaches. The illustrations, so admirably "wedded to immortal verse" by such men as Tenniel, Cruikshank, and Leech—the latter, alas! now no more among us—need no praise of ours; nevertheless, we may mention one which has particularly struck us. Certainly, if Pope Gregory—rest his bones!—ever enunciated the now world-wide combination "Thunder and Turf" with half the fury that Mr. Tenniel has depicted, then we readily admit that never

"Have the *Servi Servorum*
Had before them such a breach of decorum,
Such a gross violation of *morum bonorum*,
And won't have again *secula seculorum*."

We notice, too, an additional illustration to the "Brothers of Birchington" by Tenniel, and to the "Spectre of Tappington" by the son of the talented author. We may mention, in addition, that the present edition contains, for the first time, all the prose legends, as well as some smaller poems omitted in last year's edition. In fact, this is one of the most complete, as it is one of the most beautiful, editions of the works of this classic author with which we are acquainted.

Among the books before us are three to which the name of Mr. Thomas Hood is attached as author or illustrator, or as both. The first book, feelingly dedicated to the *Times* "Bee Master" as *facile princeps* in the region of fiction, entitled "Vere Vereker's Vengeance," originally appeared in the *Comic News*, and, as now reprinted by Mr. Hotten in his best manner on toned paper, will be found a piece of outrageous nonsense which will not be put down by very few readers until they have perused every word of it. The "idiotic" illustrations supplied by Mr. Brunton are some of them clever as well as quaint. The second book is entitled "Merry Songs for Little Voices," fourteen of which are by Mr. Hood, and the remainder by his sister, Mrs. Frances Freeling Broderip—a name all reading children know already—the whole set to music by Thos. Murby, with forty illustrations by Mr. Hood. The third book is also by Mrs. Broderip, and is entitled "Crosspatch, the Cricket, and the Counterpane," an alliterative title qualified by the definition "A Patchwork of Story and Song." And a very harmonious piece of patchwork we have found it. Mr. Hood's illustrations, however, are of more than ordinary merit; indeed, they are the best he has yet produced, and will help to tell the tale of the text to many a child out of the pale of the latter. What more charming than the idea of the "Red Admiral and his Crew"? the aforesaid red admiral and crew consisting of a butterfly in command of a spider-line rigged skiff, with glow-worm at prow, and all beetle and insect-world for A. B.'s? Where has Mr. Hood studied the habits of earwigs to know so well the different *nuances* of their calisthenics? Mr. Hood's "Bunch of Keys," which, though sure to be a seasonable gift-book, is not illustrated with plates, we shall pass by here with a mere mention, as we shall take an opportunity on another occasion to bring it before our readers.

Besides the volume of *Good Words*, always an acceptable gift at Christmas, Messrs. Strahan have prepared for the delectation of young folks who cultivate marine water-vivaries a very acceptable book, with thirty-six coloured illustrations, entitled "A Year at the Sea Shore," by P. H. Gosse, F.R.S. From its cheapness they evidently anticipate a very large sale.

The Religious Tract Society's volumes of the *Sunday at Home* and the *Leisure Hour* are sure to be welcome gift-books, both as regards the interesting matter which fills the pages and the woodcuts and coloured plates which adorn them. The title of the book published by the Society to which we referred in last week's number of THE READER is "The Months, Illustrated by Pen and Pencil," a selection chiefly from our modern poets, charmingly illustrated, as we mentioned then, by several of our most eminent artists.

Messrs. Seeley & Co. give us "The Stones of Palestine: Notes of a Ramble through the Holy Land," by Mrs. Mott, with twelve photographs, reduced from Mr. Bedford's beautiful series of photographs of scenery in Palestine and the Holy Land. The views here given are Jerusalem, Bethany, Bethlehem, Joppa, the Garden of

Gethsemane, the Lake of Gennesareth, Mount Hermon, &c.

Messrs. Groombridge also send us "The Temple Anecdotes," the first of the series, embracing "Invention and Discovery," with fourteen clever illustrations—a book which cannot fail to delight both old and young, as the record of subjects of interest to all who take pleasure in tracing the arts of civilization to their sources.

"The Christian Treasury," containing contributions from ministers and members of various Evangelical denominations, was issued in separate numbers, and is here bound up as a volume, illustrated with plates. The new series of the "Teacher's Offering," which is just come to hand, bears the date of 1863. Is this a mistake of the printer or the publisher, and has, by any chance, last year's volume been sent to us by mistake instead of that for 1864?

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.

ARNOT (Rev. William). Parables of Our Lord. Cr. 8vo., pp. 532. Nelson. 7s. 6d.
BALDWIN (J. L.). Laws of Short Whist, and a Treatise on the Game. By J. C. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo., pp. vii+111. Harrison. 3s. 6d.
BALL (Edward). Inventive Drawing: a Practical Development of Elementary Design. With Plates. Imp. 8vo., bds., pp. 14. Hardwicke. 6s.
BAND OF HOPE REVIEW (The). New Series. 1861–1864. In One Volume. Folia. Partridge. 4s. 6d.
BAND OF HOPE REVIEW (The). 1864. Part IV. New Series. Folia. Partridge. 1s.
BARBAULD (Mrs.). Hymns in Prose for Children. Illustrated. New Edition. Sq. cr. 8vo., pp. xii+100. Murray. 5s.
BATE (John). Cyclopædia of Illustrations of Moral and Religious Truths, consisting of Definitions, Metaphors, Similes, Emblems, Contrasts, Analogies, Statistics, Synonyms, Anecdotes, &c., &c. 8vo., pp. vi+866. Tinsider. 15s.
BAYNES (Rev. R. H., M.A.). Lyra Anglicana. Hymns and Sacred Songs. Twenty-Fourth Thousand. Fcap. 8vo., pp. xvi+176. Houlston. 3s. 6d.
BENHAM (Rev. W.). The Epistles for the Christian Year. With Notes, and a General Introduction to the Study of the Books of the New Testament. Cr. 8vo., pp. viii+211. National Society. 3s.
BETHELL (Hon. Augusta). Echoes of an Old Bell, and other Tales of Fairy Lore. Illustrated. Sup. roy. 16mo., pp. 199. Griffith and Farran. Plain, 3s. 6d.; coloured, 4s. 6d.
BINNEY (T.). Money: a Popular Exposition in Rough Notes. With Remarks on Stewardship and Systematic Benevolence. Sm. cr. 8vo., pp. xii+316. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder. 5s.
BRITISH WORKMAN (The). 1864. Roy. fol., sd. Partridge. 1s. 6d.
BRÜNNOW (F., Ph.D.). Spherical Astronomy. Translated by the Author from the Second German Edition. 8vo., pp. xx+550. Asher. 16s.
BUNCH OF KEYS (A). Where they were Found, and What they Might have Unlocked. A Christmas Book. Edited by T. Hood. Cr. 8vo., pp. xii+238. Groombridge. 6s.
CHRISTIAN TREASURY (The). Containing Contributions from Ministers and Members of various Evangelical Denominations. 1864. With Illustrations. Roy. 8vo., pp. 616. Edinburgh: Johnstone and Hunter. Groombridge. 6s. 6d.
CHURCH BELLS; OR, THOUGHTS IN VERSE FOR HOLY TIMES. By the Author of "Thoughts in Verse for the Hardworking and Suffering," &c. Fcap. 8vo., cl. sd., pp. 55. Macintosh. 1s.
CHURCHMAN'S (The) Monthly Penny Magazine, and Guide to Christian Truth. Vol. 18. 1864. 12mo., pp. 332. Macintosh. 1s. 6d.
CLARKE. Good Stories. Selected and Edited by J. Erskine Clarke, M.A. Third Series. Cr. 8vo., cl. lp. Macintosh. 1s. 6d.
CLARKE (J. Erskine, M.A.). Children's Picture-Book of Scripture Parables. Written in Simple Language. Cheap Edition. Sq. 12mo., cl. sd. Bell and Daldy. 1s.
COLLIS (Maurice Henry, M.B.). On the Diagnosis and Treatment of Cancer, and the Tumours analogous to it. 8vo., pp. xii+317. Churchill. 14s.
CORNHILL MAGAZINE (The). Vol. 10. July to December 1864. 8vo., pp. 760. Smith and Elder. 7s. 6d.
CUMMING (Rev. John, D.D., F.R.S.E.). Christ Alpha and Omega in the Word of God. Sm. cr. 8vo., pp. viii+354. Nisbet. 5s.
D'ESPINASSOUS (M.). Law of Life, shown in a Philosophical, Religious, and Social Study of the Lord's Prayer. Translated by Harriet E. Wilkinson. Cr. 8vo., pp. xii+224. Smith and Elder. 4s. 6d.
DEANE (Rev. William J., B.A.). Proper Lessons from the Old Testament for Sundays and other Holy Days, with a Plain Commentary explaining particularly their Christian Meaning and their Relation to the Different Seasons of the Church's Year. Cr. 8vo., pp. viii+407. Masters. 9s.
EDWARDS (M. Betham). Primrose Pilgrimage. A Woodland Story. Illustrated. Sup. roy. 16mo., pp. 64. Griffith and Farran. Plain, 2s. 6d.; cold, 3s. 6d.
ENGLISH CHILDREN ABROAD (The). By the Author of "Mamma's Bible Stories." Third Thousand. Fcap. 8vo. Seeleys. 5s.
FAMILY TREASURY (The) of Sunday Reading. Edited by the Rev. Andrew Cameron. With Illustrations. 1864. Vol. 2. Sup. roy. 8vo., pp. 356. Nelson. 4s. 6d.—1864. In One Volume, 7s. 6d.
FINCH (Francis Oliver). Memoirs of, with Selections from his Writings. With Portrait. Cr. 8vo., pp. xiii+370. Longman. 7s. 6d.
FRENCH AUTHORS AT HOME. Episodes in the Lives and Works of Balzac, Madame de Girardin, George Sand, Lamartine, Léon Gozlan, Lamennais, Victor Hugo, &c. By the Author of "Heroes, Philosophers, and Courtiers of the Times of Louis XVI." &c. Two Volumes, cr. 8vo., pp. 587. Booth. 21s.
FROYSSELL (J., B.A.). Arithmetic, for the Use of Schools and Students preparing for Examination. With an Appendix on the Metrical System. 12mo., pp. viii+172. Longman. 2s. 6d.
GARDNER (John, M.D.). Household Medicine: containing a familiar description of Diseases, their Nature, Causes, and Symptoms; the most Approved Methods of Treatment; and the Properties and Uses of Remedies, including many New and Valuable Medicines, with Directions for Preparing them; and Rules for the Management of the Sick Room: expressly adapted for Family Use. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged. With Illustrations. 8vo., pp. viii+542. Smith and Elder. 12s.
GATTY (Mrs. Alfred). Parables from Nature. With Notes on the Natural History, and Illustrations. Third and Fourth Series. Cr. 8vo. Bell and Daldy. 10s. 6d.
GATTY (Mrs. Alfred). Parables from Nature. With Notes on the Natural History, and Illustrations. Cr. 8vo., pp. ix+328. Bell and Daldy. 21s.
GOLDEN HOURS FOR 1864. A Magazine for Sunday Reading. Edited by Rev. W. Meynell Whittemore. Roy. 8vo., pp. 164. Macintosh. 2s.
GOLDSMITH (Oliver). Vicar of Wakefield. With Illustrations. (Laurie's Shilling Entertaining Library.) 18mo., pp. xvi+217. Murby. 1s.

THE READER.

10 DECEMBER, 1864.

GREEN (Thomas). Short Address to the Protestant Clergy of every Denomination on the Fundamental Corruption of Christianity. 8vo. sd., pp. 16. *Simpkin*. 4d.

HADLEY (Caroline). Stories of Old Bible Narratives for Young Children. First Series. Old Testament. New Edition. With Four Illustrations. 18mo., pp. 311. *Smith and Elder*. 2s. 6d.

HAWTHORNE (Nathaniel). Snow-Image: a Childish Miracle. With Coloured Illustrations. Imp. 16mo., pp. 31. *Low*. 3s. 6d.

HOOD (Thomas). Vere Vereker's Vengeance. A Sensation in Several Paroxysms. Idiotically Illustrated by William Brunton. Fcap. 8vo., sd., pp. vii-146. *Hotten*. 1s. 6d.

HOLLEY (Alexander L. B.P.). Treatise on Ordnance and Armour: embracing Descriptions, Discussions, and Professional Opinions concerning the Material, Fabrication, Requirements, Capabilities, and Endurance of European and American Guns for Naval, Sea-Coast, and Ironclad Warfare, and their Rifling, Projectiles, and Breech-Loading; also Results of Experiments against Armour, from Official Records. With an Appendix referring to Gun-Cotton, Hooped Guns, &c., &c. With Illustrations. 8vo. *New York*. 45s.

HUNTER (Rev. John, M.A.). Manual of Arithmetic, for the Use of Pupils in Elementary Schools, consisting of numerous Exercises in the most Useful Departments of Slate Arithmetic. 12mo., sd., pp. 60. *National Society's Depository*. 6d.

JEUNE (Rt. Rev. Francis). Was Paul Crucified for You? A Sermon. Third Edition. To which is added, The Unknown Sufferings of Christ. A Sermon. 8vo., sd., pp. 38. *J. H. and J. Parker*.

LANDELS (William). Lessons for Maidens, Wives, and Mothers, from some of the Representative Women of Scripture. With Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo., pp. 350. *J. F. Shaw*. 5s.

LEVER (Charles). Tom Burke, of "Ours." Two Volumes. With Illustrations. New Edition. Post 8vo., pp. xii-693. *Chapman and Hall*. 14s.

LONGFELLOW (Henry W.). Hyperion: a Romance. Illustrated with Twenty-four Photographs of the Rhine, Switzerland, and the Tyrol, by Francis Frith. Cr. 4to., pp. x-270. *Bennett*. 42s.

LOWNDES'S BIBLIOGRAPHER'S MANUAL. New Edition. Edited by Henry G. Bohn. Vol. 6. Appendix to the Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature, containing an Account of Books issued by Literary and Scientific Societies and Printing Clubs; Books Printed at Private Presses; Privately Printed Series; and the Principal Literary and Scientific Serials. Compiled by G. Bohn, F.R.A.S. (Bohn's Philological Library.) Post 8vo., pp. vii-336. *Bell and Daldy*. 5s.

MACDOUGALL (Colonel). Modern Warfare as influenced by Modern Artillery. With Plans. Post 8vo., pp. xv-431. *Murray*. 12s.

MANN (W. P.). From the Cradle to the Grave; or, the Footsteps of the Church. Cr. 8vo., pp. 182. *Masters*. 3s.

MARSHALL (Emma). Helen's Diary; or, Thirty Year's Ago. Fcap. 8vo., pp. 357. *Seeleys*. 5s.

MAUD NEVILLE. Two Volumes. Post 8vo., pp. 604. *Smith and Elder*. 21s.

MICHELL (Rev. William, M.A.). Our Title to Sonship, and other Sermons, preached in All Saints' Chapel Guernsey. 12mo., pp. viii-222. *Masters*. 3s. 6d.

NATURE'S VOICE IN THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH. A Series of Designs for Church Decoration throughout the Year. Obo., sd., pp. 22. *Mozley*. 1s.

PALLISER (Mrs. Bury). History of Lace. With Engravings. 8vo., pp. iv-460. *Low*. 31s. 6d.

PARISH MAGAZINE (The). 1864. Edited by J. Erskine Clarke, M.A. 8vo. *Bell and Daldy*. 2s.

PENNELL (H. Cholmondeley). Crescent? and other Lyrics. Fcap. 8vo., pp. 88. *Moxon*. 5s.

PERRY (Charles, D.D.). Foundation Truths: Four Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge. Cr. 8vo., pp. ix-114. *Seeleys*.

PIEROTTI (Ermete). Customs and Traditions of Palestine, illustrating the Manners of the Ancient Hebrews. Translated by T. G. Bonney, M.A., F.G.S. 8vo., pp. viii-230. Cambridge: *Deighton, Bell, & Co.* *Bell and Daldy*. 9s.

PLEASANT HOURS. A Monthly Magazine of Amusing and Instructive Reading. Illustrated. 1864. Sup. roy. 8vo., pp. 188. *National Society*. 2s. 6d.

REMARKABLE PERSONS AND SCENES OF HISTORY. With Illustrations. (Cassell's Family Picture Books.) Imp. 8vo., bds., pp. 102. *Cassell*. 3s. 6d.

RINGO (Middle). Useful Knitting Books. Obo., sd. *Simpkin*. 1s.

ROBIN HOOD (Life and Adventures of). By John B. Marsh. Sm. cr. 8vo., pp. ix-508. *Whittaker*. 5s.

SALA (George Augustus). Quite Alone. Three Volumes. Post 8vo., pp. 963. *Chapman and Hall*. 31s. 6d.

SERVANTS' MAGAZINE (The); or, Female Domestic's Instructor. New Series. Vol. 2. 12mo. *Houlston*. 1s. 6d.

SHADOWS AND SUNSHINE, AND OTHER TALES. By the Author of "Helen Dundas, or the Pastor's Wife." Fcap. 8vo., pp. 144. *J. F. Shaw*. 2s. 6d.

STEPHENS (F. G.). Normandy, its Gothic Architecture and History, as illustrated by Twenty-five Photographs from Buildings in Rouen, Caen, Mantes, Bayeux, and Falaise. A Sketch. 8vo., pp. 47. *Bennett*. 21s.

STEVENSON (Rev. John, D.D.). Second Advent. Suggestions for Scripture Study. Second Edition, enlarged. Cr. 8vo., cl. bp., pp. 42. *Seeleys*.

TEACHER'S OFFERING (The). New Series, 1864. Illustrated. 16mo., pp. 330. *Jackson, Walford, and Hodder*. 2s. 1863 and 1864 in One Volume. 3s. 6d.

THE RIGHT FEAR AND THE WRONG FEAR. "It Looks So!" Gossip. By the Author of "Sunshine in Sickness," &c. 18mo., pp. 119. *Mozley*.

TIMES (John, F.S.A.). Things not Generally Known. Curiosities of Science. Second Series. A Book for Old and Young. Second Edition. Fourth Thousand. Fcap. 8vo., pp. viii-245. *Lockwood*.

TRACTS FOR THE CHRISTIAN SEASONS. Third Series. Edited by the Rev. James Russell Woodford, M.A. Four Volumes. Vol. I. Advent to the Fifth Sunday in Lent. Vol. II. The Sunday Next before Easter to the Sixth Sunday after Trinity. Vol. III. The Seventh Sunday after Trinity to the Sunday Next before Advent. Vol. IV. Holy Days. Fcap. 8vo. *J. H. and J. Parker*. 14s.

WESLEY (Life of), and Rise and Progress of Methodism. By Robert Southey, Esq., LL.D. New Edition. With Notes by the late S. T. Coleridge, &c. In One Volume. Post 8vo. *Longman*. 5s.

WOOD (Mrs. Henry). Oswald Cray. Three Volumes. Post 8vo., pp. 1084. *Black*. 31s. 6d.

YOUNG (Edward). Poetical Works. 32mo., pp. 456. *Halifax: Milner and Sowerby*. 1s.

MISCELLANEA.

A DOMESDAY-BOOK for Dorchester has lately been discovered among the archives of that city by Mr. J. Burt, of the Public Record Office. The book is of the time of Edward the Third, and is in excellent condition.

SOME curious old deeds and leases have been discovered in the office of a firm of Birmingham solicitors, bearing dates between 1573 and 1662, relating to property adjoining Shakespeare's house in Henley Street, Stratford-upon-Avon, two of which bear the signature of John Shakespeare, the father of the poet, and in several of which William

Shakespeare himself is mentioned as owner of property. These documents for the present are deposited in the museum at Stratford.

MR. BOHN has completed his edition of Lowndes's "Bibliographer's Manual" by the publication of a most useful appendix, containing an account of books issued by literary and scientific societies and printing clubs, books printed at private presses, privately printed series, and the principal literary and scientific serials—important information nowhere else to be met with.

WE have to record the death of Mr. Serjeant A. J. Stephen, in his seventy-eighth year. His "Commentaries on the Laws of England," and "Pleadings in Civil Actions," are well known as useful law-books.

THE Poet Laureate, we hear, lately read "Maud" before a select and very limited audience in London.

OPINION is greatly divided on the merit of the statues recently acquired from Rome for the collection of sculpture at the British Museum. At the last meeting of the Archaeological Institute Professor Westmacott delivered a discourse on one of them—that of Diodorus—wherein, he remarked, has very great claims to attention, and must take a very distinguished place among the productions of a most important period, occupying the narrow line of demarcation between the lingering traditions connected with the old style and the consummation of sculpture in its noblest phase. He pointed out the evidence which seemed to connect this identical work with the age of Polycletus; and, in conclusion, expressed his impression that, in the statue under notice, the national collection may have become possessed, not simply of an ancient copy, but of the original statue of Polycletus, one of the greatest masters of sculpture whose names have been handed down to modern times. If this be so, the Museum surely has a great treasure.

WE have much pleasure in stating that our announcement of the death of Mr. Hugh Andrew Johnstone Munro of Trinity College, Cambridge, is an error we were led into by a morning contemporary. We trust that Mr. Munro may be spared for many years to do honour to the University of which he is so distinguished a member.

IT is understood that effect is about to be given to the new Statutes of King's College, Cambridge, and that pensioners will be admitted at the commencement of the next academical year. It is also believed that the munificent offer to establish scientific scholarships, made by a Fellow of the College, who is also an Assistant-Master at Eton, will be accepted by the College.

THE Registrar of the Privy Council has given notice to the appellant's solicitors that the Colenso case cannot be taken until Wednesday next, the 14th instant, instead of Monday, the 12th, as stated in last week's number of THE READER.

"THE History of Playing Cards, with Anecdotes of their Use in Ancient and Modern Games, Conjuring, Fortune-telling, and Card-sharping," is the title of a curious volume containing woodcuts of every variety of cards, whether used for pastime or fortune-telling, in this country or abroad. Mr. Hotten will publish the work.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON, AND HODGE will sell by auction on Monday, the 19th inst., and following days, the concluding portion of the library of the late John Bowyer Nichols, F.S.A., in which, besides many rare and costly works on British topography, will be found the valuable remainders of the topographical publications of the Messrs. Nichols.

MR. HODGSON will sell by auction on Tuesday next, the 13th inst., the remaining copies of the large folio edition of the "Musée Français" and the "Musée Royal," in six magnificent volumes; and on Friday, the 16th, the entire remainder of "Maund's Botanic Garden."

MESSRS. SOUTHGATE AND BARRETT will sell by auction on Monday next, the 12th instant, and eight following days, the remaining stock of Mr. Henry Hering of Regent Street, and will include in that sale a most valuable collection of high-class engravings, beyond the remaining stock of the "Turner Gallery" and the "Royal Gallery of Art," as mentioned in THE READER of last week.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON will sell by auction on Tuesday next, the 13th instant, and four following days, an interesting collection of books and manuscripts, including rare specimens of early typography, books printed on vellum, works of art, specimens of old and modern morocco bindings, &c.

MESSRS. MOXON & Co. will publish shortly a volume of poems entitled "Francis Spira, and other Poems," by the author of "The Gentle Life."

IT is not unusual for the conductors of third and fourth rate journals on this side of the Channel to endeavour to stimulate the flagging zeal of their subscribers by the gift of a print, a map, or some other article. But it seems strange to our notions that a paper of the deservedly high standing of the *Journal des Débats* should stoop to the offer of such a bait. Any subscriber to that periodical is entitled to a copy of M. Jules Janin's illustrated work on the French Revolution at the reduced rate of thirty-five francs for Paris and thirty-seven for the provinces instead of one hundred and twenty-five francs, the usual cost. We presume that the difficulties which the French Government places in the way of honest and independent journalists are the best explanation of such a step.

ON the occasion of the Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival the "Berlin Society for the Promotion of the Study of Modern Languages" offered prizes for essays on the following subjects:—Firstly, "Shakespeare's Influence on the Development of the English Language," to comprise some account of the condition of the language in use in works of poetry at the period immediately preceding Shakespeare; illustrations from the works of Shakespeare, showing the gradual development of the language; the relation of the peculiarities of Shakespeare's style and language to those of his contemporaries; and examples showing the influence of Shakespeare on the language of English poetry. Secondly, a history of the criticism of the Shakespearian drama in Germany and the countries of the Romance languages. The essays are to be written either in German, English, or French, and are to be forwarded to Professor Herrig at Berlin, the President of the Society, through Messrs. Asher & Co., 13, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London. Each essay must bear a motto and be accompanied by a sealed letter containing the author's name and address, and bearing on the envelope a motto corresponding with that of the essay. The prize offered for the best treatise on the first subject is 100 Fredericks-d'or (or £85); that for the second 40 Fredericks-d'or (or £34). The award of the Committee will be made known on the 26th of October, 1866, the date of the Society's anniversary.

THE education question in Belgium has given us a curious and interesting book on our schools in England and Ireland, by no means flattering to the former. The volume, which consists of 408 closely printed pages, is entitled "L'Enseignement Primaire et Professionnel en Angleterre et en Irlande," and is opposed to the state religion being a necessary part of school education.

TOWARDS the close of last month died at Dobrzecchow, in Galicia, Andreas Eduard Kozmian, the Polish translator of Shakespeare.

FRAUEN LUDMILLA ASSING has added a new volume of petty scandals from her uncle's stores in the correspondence between Varnhagen von Ense and Oelsner, with letters by Rahel, just published.

THE last meeting of the committee appointed to superintend the erection of a statue to the musician Halévy took place at the Conservatoire de Musique a few days ago. M. Auber presided. The subscriptions received amounted to 36,276 fr. 80 c., and proved sufficient to meet all expenses. The marble for the statue is the gift of the government, and the city of Paris has provided the site. M. Duret is the sculptor.

WE need scarcely inform our readers that the sixteenth volume of the Correspondence of Napoleon I. has just been published. It embraces the beginning of the year 1808.

A COMPLETE edition of Bulwer's novels has been issued at Stuttgart in German, in 110 volumes. A new edition of Miss Yonge's tales is publishing in German, of which the "Heir of Redclyffe" and the "Trials," both translated by C. Kolb, have already appeared. Charles Reade's "Hard Cash" has also been translated into German by M. Scott, and Miss Braddon's "Henry Dunbar" and "The Doctor's Wife" are likewise to appear shortly in German.

FROM a report read at the recent general meeting of the Historical Commission of the Munich Academy of Sciences, we learn that the "Sources and Complements of Bavarian and German History" have reached their conclusion with the ninth volume. The third volume of the "Chronicles of German Cities," edited by Hegel, has been issued, containing "The Chronicles of Nuremberg." The next volume is to contain the commencement of Augsburg Chronicles; those of Regensburg, Lübeck, and Munich are to follow. Sybel is busy with the "Collection of Documents of the German Diets," the first two volumes of which are to appear soon. Of the "Annuaire of the German Empire," under

Ranke's editorship, the second volume has been issued. Ready in MS. are Dümmler's "History of the East Franconian Empire," Bonnell's "Introduction to the Karolingian History," and Abel's "History of Charles the Great." Simson is busy with a work on Ludwig the Pious, Köpke with one on Otto the Great; Willmann is to take Otto III., Arnds Konrad II., Steindorf Henry III., and Usinger Henry IV. Liliencron's "Collection of Historical Popular Songs" is printing. The continuation of Grimm's "Weisthümer" has been entrusted to Schröder. The collection of the "Hanse-Recesse," under Lappenberg, is getting on rapidly. Of the "Continuations towards German History," by Waitz, Stälin, and Lappenberg, the fourth volume has appeared. Kluckhohn will have finished his "Earlier Correspondence of the Palatinate" by Easter 1867. The "Earlier Bavarian Correspondence" is in Löher's hands, the "Recent Correspondence" both of Bavaria and the Palatinate is entrusted to Cornelius. The "Preliminaries towards the History of the Palatinate" are given to Häusser and Lehmann. Of the "History of Sciences in Germany," the first two volumes, containing the "History of Politics," by Bluntsohli, and the "History of Mineralogy," by Robell, have been published; Fraas's "History of Agriculture," and Peschel's "History of Geography," will speedily follow. Two new plans have also been discussed by the Commission, with a view to their speedy adoption—viz., the preparation of a "Survey of German History in successive Biographies," first suggested by Döllinger, and a "General German Biography in the form of a Lexicon," for which Professor Wegele is busy sketching the general outline.

THE second volume of Böhtlingk's "Indische Sprüche," in Sanskrit and German, a storehouse of Indian knowledge and poetry, has been published at St. Petersburg. The entire work will consist of four volumes. At Paris has just appeared "Ramayana, Poema Indico di Valmici; testo Sanscrito secondo i Codici Manoscritti della Scuola Gaudana, par Gaspere Gorresio," the Sanskrit text in five volumes and the Italian translation in five volumes. The same editor has in the press a similar edition of the "Outtarakanda."

M. TAINÉ, whose "Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise," reviewed in Nos. 84 & 85 of THE READER, has been creating a good deal of sensation during the last twelve months, has just been appointed Professor of Aesthetics and of the History of Art at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. M. Renan is gone to Syria. It is believed that he has been entrusted with a mission—naturally of a purely scientific character—by the French Government. Probably, also, he is collecting facts and geographical data for his projected work on St. Paul.

AMONGST critical editions of the classics advertised in the Continental papers during the past week we notice "Æschyli Agamemnon, ex Fide Codicum edidit, Scholia subiecit, Commentario instruxit I. A. C. van Heusde; accedunt Scholia Cod. Farn. nunc primum integra," printed at the Hague; "Prométhée Enchaîné d'Eschyle (texte Grec), avec un Argument et des Notes en Français, par M. Stiévenard, Doyen de la Faculté des Lettres de Dijon," published in Paris; "Theocriti Idyllia, iterum edidit et Commentariis criticis atque exegeticis instruxit Ad. Th. Arm. Fritzsche;" and the first part of the fourth volume of "Titii Livii Historiarum Romanarum libri qui supersunt; ex recensione Jo. Nic. Madvigii, ediderunt Jo. Nic. Madvigius et Jo. L. Ussingius," both printed at Leipzig.

THE *Grenzboten* (No. 48) contains a second article on the war in North America: "Der Kriegsschauplatz;" the *Beilage zur Allgemeinen Zeitung* (No. 318-324), "John Leech und Punch," "Zur Geschichte des Indischen Aufstandes," and "McCulloch, ein Nekrolog;" the *Morgenblatt für gebildete Leser* (No. 48), "Shakespearestudien eines Realisten;" the *Blätter für literarische Unterhaltung* (No. 48), "Speke's Entdeckungsreise nach den Nilquellen," and Bentheim on English Literature in France; the *Magazin für die Literatur des Auslandes* (No. 48), "Die Deutsche Bühne in London im Jahre 1852" and "Zur Geschichte Europa's in America: die Noth der Englischen Sklavenhändler;" *Europa* (No. 49), "Tyburnia;" the *Berliner Revue* (No. 7), an interesting paper by a French officer in the Russian service on the Polish insurrection; the *Ausland* (No. 48), the Criminal History of Canada; and *Aus der Natur* (No. 45), "Die geologische Thätigkeit des Wassers," and "Einfluss der Temperatur auf die Vegetation."

THE following are mentioned among the probable candidates for the Chairs in the Académie Française left vacant by the deaths of Alfred de Vigny and Ampère, Jules Janin, Camille Doncet,

De Loménie, Philaret Chasles, Autran, and the Archbishop of Paris. It will be remembered that, at the last election, parties were so evenly balanced, and there was such a general disinclination to yield, that a long adjournment was found necessary. Party-feeling occasionally runs very high in that august assembly.

THE professors of the Collège de France proceeded, a few days ago, to an examination of the claims of the candidates for the Hebrew professorship left vacant by the dismissal of M. Renan. Two Israelitish gentlemen, MM. Munck and Darembourg, were placed first and second on the list of aspirants for the post. In the event of one or the other of them being finally appointed, it really will not be quite apparent what advantage the clerical party have gained by the substitution of a Jew for a heretic.

M. ATHANASE COQUEREL, the *pasteur-suffragan* who, it will be remembered, was dismissed some months ago by the Consistory of the French Protestant Church in Paris on account of his heretical opinions, has requested the government sanction for his giving a course of lectures at the Salle Hertz. His proposed subject is "Christianity in the First Ages." Le Conseil Supérieur de l'Instruction Publique is believed to have reported favourably on the request, which will probably be granted. M. Coquerel, though deprived of his pulpit, will therefore not want a platform for the expression of his opinions. He has spent a portion of the time since his dismissal in preaching the same sermon, at the invitation of his admirers, in several provincial towns. He has just published this sermon under the title of "L'Egoïsme devant la Croix, prêché en 1864 dans les églises de Vauvert, Anduze, Sommières, Uzès, et Clairac," and its publication is creating considerable sensation amongst the Protestants of France.

THE following American books are amongst more recent publications:—"Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott's Autobiography," in two volumes; "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," by J. H. Barrett; "The Yankee Conscript; or, Eighteen Months in Dixie," by George Adams Fisher, with an Introduction by the Rev. William Dickson; "Haud Immemor: a few Personal Recollections of Mr. Thackeray in Philadelphia," by Hon. William B. Reed; "Memoir of Mrs. Caroline P. Keith, Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church to China," edited by her brother, W. C. Tenney; "The Journal and Letters of Samuel Curwen, an American in England from 1775-1783, with an Appendix of Biographical Sketches," by George Atkinson Ward; and "Coins, Medals, and Seals, Ancient and Modern, Illustrated and Described, with a Sketch of the History of Coins and Coinage, Instructions for Young Collectors, Tables of comparative Rarity, Price List, &c.," edited by W. C. Prime.

No less than 159 German newspapers are regularly issued at this moment in the United States. Of these California has 4, Connecticut 1, Columbia 1, Illinois 14, Indiana 5, Kansas 1, Kentucky 2, Louisiana 2, Maryland 3, Massachusetts 2, Michigan 3, Minnesota 4, Missouri 8, New Jersey 3, New York 18, Ohio 21, Pennsylvania 45, Wisconsin 15, Tennessee 1, and West Virginia 1. 98 papers have perished during the war, and 60 new ones have been started.

WE have to notice amongst recent publications "Rapport sur les Colonies Étrangères à l'Exposition Internationale de Londres en 1862, présenté à S. Exc. M. le Maréchal Randon, Ministre de la Guerre, par M. Teston, Conservateur de l'Exposition permanente des Produits de l'Algérie au Palais de l'Industrie;" "Voyage Pittoresque en Italie, partie Méridionale, et en Sicile, par M. Paul de Musset: Illustrations de MM. Rouargue frères;" "La Vérité vraie sur la Publication des Mémoires de M^{me} Roland, par M. P. Faugère," a pamphlet of 48 pages; and G. B. de Rossi's "Roma Sotterranea Cristiana descritta ed illustrata, pubblicata per ordine della Santità di N. S. Papa Pio Nono: Tomo I.," in folio.

M. ED. FOURNIER has published a pretty volume on bookbinding in France, under the title of "L'Art de la Reliure en France aux Derniers Siècles," of which only 300 copies are printed.

WHEN Alexis de Tocqueville died some five years ago, he left behind him a certain number of valuable unpublished writings. These have been collected by the care of his widow and of his friend M. Gustave de Beaumont, and are shortly to see the light. They will be included in the new and complete edition of his works, now publishing by Michel Lévy, of which "De la Démocratie en Amérique" forms the first three volumes, by way of introduction to which M. de Beaumont contributes a "Préface Générale sur les Œuvres d'Alexis de Tocqueville," full of interest.

THE LATE EARL OF CARLISLE.

THE death of the genial and kind-hearted nobleman who expired last Monday afternoon within the princely walls of Vanbrugh's Castle Howard leaves a blank in society which will be felt by all classes. It would be difficult to conceive a character better suited to that position which, especially in his riper years, he seems to have singled out for himself to fill. Ample qualified, by a fine taste and cultivated mind, to shine in his own sphere, the late Lord Carlisle had, moreover, a large benevolence and an innate love of good and beauty for their own sake, which throughout his life—too early brought to an end—were ever widening the circle which shared the benefit of his varied attainments. He was distinguished as a scholar in his youth, and had, in his earlier political life, been accustomed to the solace of literary pursuits during the intervals of business; but it was not until the close of his career as Lord Morpeth in the lower House, in 1848, on his succession to the peerage, that the qualities for which his memory will be most cherished began to be fully appreciated. The offices of state which were then conferred upon him either demanded for their due performance the exhibition of those high social qualities which he professed, or they left him leisure to occupy at the same time his chosen sphere of usefulness. As Lord Lieutenant he won the affections of the warm-hearted Irish people by his engaging manners and genial hospitality, and he likewise endeared himself to the shrewd Yorkshire mechanics by the enlightened eloquence and liberality of his public addresses. It is rather of Lord Carlisle than of Lord Morpeth that it is our province to speak. Yet the political capacity of the late Earl may be regarded as bearing on, and harmonizing with, his social character. His term of office in the House of Commons was passed in troublous times, and there were occasions when firmness as well as temper was necessary to the maintenance of the position he held. But what is mainly remarkable throughout his career is the appreciative tact by which he gained the regard of all parties alike. Neither on this side of the Irish Channel nor on the other have political or religious differences in any degree lessened the kindly feeling which adheres to the memory of the deceased Earl of Carlisle. Such a power of gaining universal esteem can hardly be consistent with originality of character or great depth of thought; yet it carries with it a just and (generally) a salutary influence. In the case of the late Earl it implied the conscious superiority of a noble nature, which enabled him to extend a helping hand to his humbler fellow-workers, and to give them not only the patronage of his rank, but his friendly aid to become more like himself. To the public at large, beyond the circle of his personal friends, and apart from his ministerial position, he has thus, of late years, been chiefly known as a singularly eloquent speaker and lecturer on social and literary subjects at popular meetings and Mechanics' Institutes. These various addresses form an important part of his contributions to literature.

George Frederick William Howard was the seventh Earl of Carlisle. He was born on the 18th of April, 1802, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where, in the year 1821, he gained both the Newdigate prize for his English poem "Pæstum," and the Chancellor's medal for his Latin poem "Eleusis." In 1823 he took a first-class degree in the Classical Tripos, and shortly afterwards he accompanied his uncle, the late Duke of Devonshire, as *attaché* to the embassy to Russia on the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas. In 1826 he was returned to Parliament for the family borough of Morpeth. In 1828 he published a five-act tragedy in verse, called "The Last of the Greeks; or, the Fall of Constantinople." The work is not without poetic feeling, but it wants dramatic power. The young Lord Morpeth now devoted himself to political life, in which he consistently adhered to the Whig party. In 1829 he took an active part in the passing of the Emancipation Act, and in the ensuing year was returned for the West Riding of Yorkshire. In 1835 he became a privy councillor, and from that time till the fall of Lord Melbourne's ministry, in 1841, was chief secretary for Ireland, under the lieutenantancy of Lord Mulgrave (afterwards Marquis of Normanby), having in the course of that time the charge of the Irish Tithes Bill, the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, and the Irish Poor-Law Bill. Being now freed from Parliamentary duties, he spent a year in the United States and the West Indies, taking a special interest in the slavery question, on the side of abolition, then much less popular than it now is

THE READER.

10 DECEMBER, 1864.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for opinions entertained by Correspondents. Anonymous communications cannot be inserted.]

SERGEANT MANNING AND THE POSSESSIVE AUGMENT.

To the Editor of THE READER.

with the upper classes in the North. On his return to England he began the series of his popular addresses at Mechanics' Institutes. A collection of twelve of them has been published (in 1852) in Longman's Traveller's Library, under the title "Lectures and Addresses in Aid of Popular Education." They range in date from 1843 to 1851, and were, for the most part, delivered at various towns in Yorkshire, and on such subjects as "The Benefits of Education," "The Union of Labour and Intellectual Attainments," "The Improvement and Development of the Intellect," "The Great Exhibition of 1851," and "The Objects of Mechanics' Institutes." In 1846 Lord Morpeth was again returned to Parliament for the West Riding, and appointed Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. In October of the same year he delivered an address to the members of the Manchester Athenæum, which is printed in a collection of speeches on "The Importance of Literature to Men of Business," published by Messrs. Griffin in 1852. A speech of Lord Morpeth's on Sanitary Reform, delivered in the House of Commons on the 30th of March, 1847, was also printed and published in that year. In 1848 his lordship was removed to the House of Peers, and in 1850 was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which office he retained for two years. In the same year he delivered two lectures at Leeds, which are amongst the most esteemed of his works—one on the poetry of Pope, and the other on his own travels in America. These lectures were printed in 1851, and are also comprised in Messrs. Longman's volume. Another lecture of the same class, "On the Writings of Gray," is prefixed to a collection of Gray's poems, published at Eton at about this time. In 1853 Lord Carlisle gave further expression to his sentiments on the slavery question in a preface to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and published another address, delivered at a meeting in aid of evening classes for young men in London and the suburbs. In the same year he was appointed Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen. In June of the same year he left England for a tour in the East, a pleasant account of which, written in an easy agreeable style, he published on his return home, in 1854, under the title "A Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters." An edition of this work was published at Boston, U.S., in 1855. His lordship went to Constantinople by way of Vienna, saw the English squadron in Besika Bay ready to sail into the Black Sea, and paid a visit to the Troad. The volume contains picturesque descriptions of scenery, particularly in the account of Rhodes, and in some speculations on the site of Troy; the author's classical tastes leading him to reflect upon the remote past rather than to speculate on the great modern contest then about to begin. In the following year the Earl of Carlisle was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in which post he remained, except during the few months of Lord Derby's second government in 1858, until his failing health compelled his resignation last September. When out of office during the short interval above mentioned, his lordship's pen was again taken in hand, to try once more the old trick of verse-making. The result was "The Second Vision of Daniel: a Paraphrase in Verse," in which the noble author attempts to elucidate the original by what he conceives to be the true interpretation of the prophecies of the eighth chapter of the book of Daniel; declaring in his preface that "we are on the threshold of great events, and of the close of our present economy," and deprecating the doctrines which Mr. Buckle had recently propounded in his work on civilization. He also delivered an address at the Social Science meeting at Liverpool in the same year on "Criminals and their Reformation." One of the last public occasions on which the late Earl presided was the Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival at Stratford-on-Avon last April. Before that time the paralytic affection of which he died had slightly affected his power of utterance, and he had been advised to decline the invitation. But, knowing that the project was not popular, and heartily approving of it himself, he generously made the effort, and proposed the toast of the evening with all his accustomed fluency. Thus the life of the seventh Earl of Carlisle, if it has not shown him as a man of great depth or power, has been one of acknowledged usefulness in his generation; and, if his literary works are not destined to carry down much fame to posterity, it must be remembered that the good he has done could not have been effected except by a man who, to use the words of his political opponent, was "remarkable by his knowledge, his accomplishments, and his commanding eloquence."

SIR,—I do not wonder that Serjeant Manning desires to take leave of the cyclone in his teapot. A storm of that nature is not a pleasant occurrence in a vessel of that capacity; but, if a man will parade that useful domestic utensil of his before the world, boasting that it contains a newly discovered "Manning's Pure Green" that is to turn "Johnson's Original Mixture" out of the market, he has no right to complain if one of the tea-drinking public examines his ware, shows his vaunted Hyson to be sloe-leaves and lie-tea, blows his fallacious follicles about his ears, and makes him confess that the "Pure Green" is, in fact, some old black tea-leaves coloured green ten years ago, left in a drawer, then taken out by mistake, and used as the genuine article. This must be an unpleasant operation for the enterprising proprietor of the "Pure Green" to submit to, especially if that article was intended to establish his reputation in a new line of business; but it is nevertheless the operation that the owner of the teapot referred to has undergone, the process to which his tea-leaves have been submitted. But the persevering proprietor still puts in a plea on behalf of his darling *Green*. He says that it isn't all sloe-leaves and painted "black;" there really is some green in it. "Please, sir, it's such a little one," is an answer that is said to have softened a magistrate's heart; will not the public listen, too, to the appeal? I do very willingly, now that the character of the "Pure Green" is confessed. Serjeant Manning's theory of the possessive genitive is not an inconvenient one for himself and his own notions. At page 33 of his "Inquiry" *Brutlandes lauerd* is cited as an "objective" genitive of the first text of Layamon, which in the second is represented by *King of Brutayne*, a prepositional genitive; but, if you turn on to page 35, you find the precisely parallel *Waleses louerd* treated as a possessive genitive, represented in the second text by *Waleshis louerd*; and the only reason is, so far as I can see, that Mr. Manning's theory requires that all the *his* genitives should be possessive. It may be, of course, that this instance was inserted by mistake, as the "nearly all" was, and also that the same mistake kept out of the "Inquiry," page 35, the many parallel instances in Layamon to the *Cornwal his earthe*, &c., which still retain their *es*. If so, let us have the mistake acknowledged and explained. But, if Serjeant Manning determines the question between possessive and objective by the *Brutlandes lauerd* and *Waleses louerd* cited above, one of which is objective and the other possessive, though both are exactly the same, your readers will not wonder that he finds eight objective genitives in fifty out of 241 possessives in another person's list. On the same principle, the whole 241 might have been asserted to be objectives, for there is neither a *his* nor an *of* among them. But I am willing to grant that, out of the list of 241 so-called possessives, some should be rejected as not being strictly so. The list was purposely headed "226 (and more)" to allow for the possible rejection of some of the 241, though with the conviction that, for every one so rejected, another, parallel to some of Serjeant Manning's possessives on page 356 of his "Inquiry," could be inserted. The list has been shown to two of your own contributors, Sir—one a scholar whose reputation is world-wide, and who is at the head of the philologists in his branch of study; the other a well-known editor of Early English texts—and both agree in striking only one instance out of the list. After this, and though I grant that eight of the first fifty may be objected to, I think I am safe in concluding that, if Mr. Manning could have reduced the 241 *es* possessives in the list, and the other instances following it, to less than 226, he would have done so. Till he does, I am, I conceive, justified in assuming that he cannot do it, and that his talk of its being mere waste of time to examine the whole list is mere talk, and nothing more—just some dust to cover his retreat.

The next point is as to Mr. Manning's statement on page 34 that, "in the interval between the two versions of Layamon, the genitive in *s*, when used in a possessive sense, was superseded by the pronoun *his*;" and also that the mutilation of *h* in the form of *is*, *ys*, *s*, by which the original *his* was gradually superseded, had not, at the period of the later version, come into general use." Mr.

Manning maintains that these seemingly general words must be understood as restrained by the preceding "the following results may be gathered from the foregoing table"—to the ninety-four instances of *es* and *his* cited in the table; in which case we must conclude that he—who admits that he believed nearly all the *es*'s had disappeared, and had forgotten that there were over 200 of them in the text against his ninety-four *his*'s—meant the sentence to be read as if he had said "the possessive *s* was superseded by *his* in only the ninety-four instances quoted; and in those ninety-four instances only the pronoun was *his*, and not *is*, *ys*, or *s*—a statement that would at once have put the reader on his guard, and would have been but little confirmation of Mr. Manning's theory, as every reader would have said at once "But perhaps there are two or three hundred instances the other way." It was the colour of exclusiveness alone, the implied absence of possessives in *es* in the second text, which gave the writer's statements any importance. Mr. Manning further says that it is a gratuitous insinuation to represent him as speaking of the whole of the versions instead of the ninety-four instances only; to which I answer that he has only himself to thank for it, as on page 27 he speaks of the "introduction of a system [of changing the possessive *es* into *his*]," which it required the lapse of a century to establish, and of which establishment the ninety-four instances are tendered as proofs; and on page 34, without a word of limitation, he speaks of "the transition observable in Layamon's Brut [not in ninety-four instances only in it] from the Anglo-Saxon inflexional genitive used possessively in the older version, to the *his* substituted for that inflexional genitive in the later version;" and on page 37, again without a word of limitation—though he knows well how to limit a second statement—he says, "We have seen (page 28) that the possessive inflexional genitive of the first or older version of Layamon's Brut is represented in the later version by the possessive augment *his*; and that the non-possessive inflexional genitive of the former version usually takes the form of the prepositional genitive in the later version. But the old case-termination of the non-possessive genitive was not wholly abandoned till the close of the fifteenth century." Now surely the natural and fair conclusion from this and the former passages is that Serjeant Manning's belief was that so "nearly all" the possessives in *es* had disappeared that they might be wholly disregarded and looked upon as "superseded." If his impression was such as to make him look on over 200 extant possessives in *es* as being "nearly all" non-existent at page 28, is it too much to suppose that by pages 34 and 37 that impression had, under the influence of the ninety-four *his*'s vanished, and that he looked on the "nearly all" as vanished too? That your reviewer so regarded it, and read Mr. Manning's statements as general, I need not say (see READER, 24th Sept., p. 375, col. 1); and I willingly leave this point to the judgment of any fair-minded reader, only asking him, if he does not accept the supposition above, to decide how otherwise than as they at present stand he would have worded the passages on pp. 27, 34, 37, &c., of the "Inquiry," if he had known in his own mind that the statements as to the substitution of *his* for *es* were not general, but had been willing to let the readers of the pamphlet suppose they were?

The teapot being thus broken, and the value of its contents ascertained, I would suggest that it be repaired as speedily as possible, and the circulation of its contents henceforth confined to the owner's domestic circle. "EDITOR."

DEAN ALFORD AND THE IMPORTANCE OF VERIFYING QUOTATIONS.

To the Editor of THE READER.

Preston Rectory, Wellington, Salop
Nov. 10, 1864.

SIR,—In the November number of *Good Words*, p. 884, Dean Alford is speaking of a curious fresco by Benvenuto Tisio (Garofalo) which he saw at Ferrara. In his description of this work of art the Dean writes—"From our Lord a scroll is coming with the words (I render them from the Vulgate Latin of Canticles ii. 14, in which they are quoted, our English version being very different in sense) 'Come, my dove, in the clefts of the rock: thou shalt be crowned from the head of Amanaim with the top of Sharon and Hermon.'" Having been for some months past busily engaged in the study of that little-understood but beautiful book of the Canticles, I was naturally

struck with a quotation claiming to represent the reading of the Vulgate in the passage to which the Dean of Canterbury alludes. Now the passage in Cant. ii. 14, stands in the Vulgate (ed. of Sixtus V. and Clement VIII.) thus:—"Columba mea in foraminibus petre, in caverna macerie, ostende mihi faciem tuam, sonet vox tua in auribus meis: vox enim tua dulcis, et facies tua decora." The English version is as follows:—"O my dove, that art in the clefts of the rock, in the secret places of the stairs, let me see thy countenance, let me hear thy voice, for sweet is thy voice, and thy countenance is comely." In another verse (chap. iv. 8), to which the scroll of the fresco also refers, the Vulgate has these words—"Veni de Libano, sponsa mea, veni de Libano, veni: coronaberis de capite Aman, de vertice Sanir et Hermon, de cubilibus leonum, de montibus pardorum." The authorized version has "Come with me from Lebanon, my spouse, with me from Lebanon: look from the top of Aman, from the top of Shenir and Hermon, from the lions' dens, from the mountains of the leopards." It is evident that, so far from the Vulgate "being very different in sense" from the English version in these two verses, it is almost identical with it. It would, I think, be easy to show by several instances that the translators of the Canticles paid much attention to the Vulgate and frequently adopted its renderings, and that the similarity between this Latin version and an English one is somewhat striking. The only point of difference in the passages under consideration is to be seen in the word *coronaberis*, "thou shalt be crowned," an interpretation which, it is probable, the Vulgate took from the notion of "encircling" conveyed by the Hebrew verb *קָוַם*. How the proper name Sharon came into the scroll it is not easy to see; for, as Sharon was a plain or valley, what can be meant by its *top*? But Dean Alford is guilty not of inaccuracy only. He says, "I render them"—i.e., the words of the scroll—"from the Vulgate Latin of Canticles." He compels us to infer that he had consulted the rendering of the Vulgate in the passage, which he professes to translate directly from that version. It is clear that he had not referred to the Vulgate at all. Dean Alford is most deservedly held in high estimation as a scholar, but he must forgive me if, with great respect for his attainments and high character, I hint at the desirability of his being more careful in future to verify his quotations.—Yours, &c., W. HOUGHTON.

SCIENCE.

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS.

THE French Association Scientifique has indeed commenced work with a will, and, although under M. Le Verrier's energetic administration it already deals with a much wider field of scientific inquiry than was at first contemplated, *meteorology*, its first love, will not be forsaken. The following instructions have been drawn up with the full knowledge that, although an organization of meteorological observations upon a uniform plan would be very desirable, this advantage cannot be completely attained at present. Observations are most frequently made by people who are willing to devote to them the time which is left at their disposal by other occupations; so that a system of invariable hours would deprive science of the assistance of a great number of earnest and devoted observers. The duty of the Association is, therefore, to endeavour to utilize what is now done by at once reforming whatever is defective and constantly labouring to perfect the general work. Not attempting to teach meteorology, or even the use of instruments, to those who have no notion of this science theoretically or practically, they desire to call the attention of observers to the precautions necessary for the avoidance of certain errors of almost universal occurrence. Hence the following code, in which, doubtless, will be found several hints useful to amateurs on this side the Channel, besides which it is interesting to compare the *modus operandi* recommended with that adopted among us.

Commencing with instruments, we learn that the Association will do for France what Kew does for England. Instruments which may be entrusted to it for comparison with the standards will be returned with a report of the verifications to which they have been subjected. The simple instruments of which they recommend the employment consist of a barometer, some thermometers, and a rain-gauge.

Barometer.—This instrument, they recommend, should be placed in a room the tem-

perature of which varies as little as possible, and where the sun cannot reach it. It is necessary at each observation, after levelling the mercury of the cistern to the extremity of the ivory point, to give it several slight blows or shocks, in order to give the capillarity its normal value. The reading of the thermometer with which the instrument is furnished is indispensable for the reduction of the pressure to 0° C. When once in place, it should not be removed, except in case of necessity. The exact verification of a barometer already in use for observations should be made on the spot by a person furnished with an instrument which has long been tested.

Thermometers.—Observers are recommended to employ, as much as possible, thermometers graduated upon the tube itself. These are the most exact and the most certain. The reservoir should be cylindrical, and its diameter should not exceed five millimètres. Those which have the stem enamelled on one side are the easiest to read; but their course is sometimes less regular. Rutherford's minimum thermometer generally acts very well. It should be placed in a horizontal position, or very slightly raised at the ends opposite the reservoir; but in this case especial care must be taken to prevent its being agitated by the air, as this movement may cause a displacement of the index. The maximum thermometer of Negretti and Zambra is the most simple to experiment on and observe. There are several other maximum thermometers; but some of these require very delicate observation, and others are subject to derangements which render them useless. All thermometers must have a sufficient range to indicate the extremes of temperature that may occur at each station. In connexion with this it must not be forgotten that a cold of —23°8 C. (—10°8 F.) was observed at Agen on the 16th January, 1830, and —31°3 C. (—24°3 F.) at Pontarlier on the 14th December, 1846. All thermometers being liable for some years after their construction to a displacement of their zero, it is indispensable that observers should verify this point by means of melting ice two or three times a year at first, and afterwards once a year. The position to be given to the thermometers constitutes the greatest difficulty of meteorological observations. Sufficient attention has not hitherto been paid to it; and this is the principal cause of the divergent results obtained at places very near each other. In order that a thermometer should indicate the true temperatures of the air, it should be placed in an open space of considerable extent, at the greatest possible height (at least two or three mètres) above a soil covered with grass. Its shelter should be formed of two boards or plates of zinc placed parallel to each other, at a distance of 1 decimètre (4 inches), inclined 30° towards the south, and about 1 metre square, the upper board or plate extending beyond the lower one in every direction. Those who may adopt an arrangement of this kind for observations at stated hours of the morning and evening should also place some screens to the east and west, in order to shelter their thermometers from the rays of the sun, but in such a manner as to present no hindrance to the movements of the air.

But most meteorologists make their observations in towns, where it is very difficult to obtain a position at all suitable. In this case the least unfavourable position must be selected. At a window in the streets of a town the temperatures obtained are necessarily erroneous; but they are particularly so at certain hours, according to the season and the direction of the street. For example, those of 9 a.m. in summer will be much exaggerated if the window has a north-north-east instead of a due north exposure. In wide courts the maxima are much too high, whilst in narrow courts into which the sun never penetrates they are often too low. In the last conditions of exposure the minima are about 1°5 C. (2°7 F.), and the extreme minima 3° or 4° C. (5°—7° F.) too high. In order that the temperatures obtained at a window may be of some value, the window must face the north pretty accurately; and it should have before it an open space of considerable extent. But it must not be forgotten that this situation can only give factitious temperatures higher than those of the country, and that it is beyond the power of the observer to remedy this inconvenience. They render the supposed differences of temperature between neighbouring towns and the changes taking place in the same place in course of years completely illusory. The errors being generally errors of diminution, the mean temperatures appear to decrease almost everywhere.

The exact knowledge of the conditions in which the thermometers are placed will allow us to take into account the inevitable errors which

they induce. We cannot, therefore, too strongly recommend observers to describe exactly the situation of the places in which they observe, and even to give detailed plans of them. Those observers who reside in towns will find it very useful to place maximum and minimum thermometers in the open country in the manner already described; the numbers furnished by these, compared with those obtained in the town, will determine the error of the latter. Very useful indications may be obtained even when the comparison is made only two or three times a week, provided it is extended throughout the seasons; the observations must be continued longer in proportion as they are less frequent. A small thermometer suspended in a sling (*tourne en fronde*) may also be employed for verifying the indications of a fixed thermometer, the excess of the latter over the sling thermometer being greater in proportion as its position is defective.

It would be interesting to trace the slight variations of temperature occurring in wells and springs, especially those which can be reached near their source. It is sufficient in general to observe these waters once a month; their minimum of temperature is about the vernal equinox, and their maximum towards the autumnal equinox.

Humidity of the Air.—The moistened thermometer must be placed a few centimètres from the dry thermometer and in an identical position. The fine linen or muslin with which its bulb is covered must be kept very moist in all parts; when this condition is not fulfilled, especially during hot and dry weather and high winds, the hygrometric degree appears much too high.

Rain Gauge.—The instrument destined to give the depth of rain which has fallen must be at least twenty centimètres (about eight inches) in diameter. The most convenient are those in which the funnel is continued below into a cylinder, furnished with a glass tube on one side, and in which the rainfall is decupled. The rain-gauge should be placed in an open space, far from high walls and buildings, but not too much exposed to the wind. It should not be elevated more than six or seven feet (one or two mètres) above the ground. It is a good plan to enclose the reservoir of the rain-gauge in a wooden box, in which, during frost or snow, one or two small oil-lamps may be placed. This method, besides preserving the rain-gauge, has the great advantage of giving exactly all the snow which falls upon the funnel. This snow adheres to the funnel and melts upon it, and cannot be carried off by the wind.

Rain-gauges are often placed upon roofs; but this position is very defective, and should not be adopted unless no other arrangement is possible. In this case the resulting error should be determined by comparisons with a rain-gauge placed as just described. The error is particularly important at times and in places where high winds prevail.

Choice of Hours of Observation.—This is a matter of great importance. It is a little complicated by the circumstance that it should equally suit both the thermometer and the barometer. It is desirable, moreover, that the observations should assist in the great general work carried on by all the meteorologists of Europe, of which a *résumé* appears in the *Bulletin International de l'Observatoire*. This investigation rests specially upon the observations of 8 a.m. in winter and 7 a.m. in summer. The system of hours, which is in all respects preferable (irrespective of the observations of seven or eight o'clock), consists in observing all the instruments at 4h. 10m. morning and evening, as it gives perfect means of the temperature, humidity, tension of vapour and atmospheric pressure, and also the two maxima and the two minima of the latter, the minima and maxima of temperature being furnished by the index thermometers. Four o'clock in the morning being an inconvenient hour, observers may substitute for it six, seven, or eight o'clock a.m. at their pleasure, giving the preference to the earliest hour. In this way the true means are certainly not obtained, but the slight error caused by the alteration of the morning hour of observation may be corrected in the monthly means. Six o'clock in the morning and two and ten o'clock p.m., or 7 a.m. and 2 and 9 p.m. will also furnish a good system of observations, which, however, should not be adopted, except when a long series of observations has already been made upon the same model. In any case the observation of the maximum and minimum of temperature should never be neglected.

We pass over the instructions relative to the recording of winds and general atmospheric conditions; the necessity of noting all uncommon atmospheric perturbations with the greatest care is, of course, strongly insisted on.

THE READER.

10 DECEMBER, 1864.

The "Meteorological Journal" is a *sine quâ non*, and the *Association Scientifique* volunteer to suggest forms to suit the requirements of all observers on the receipt of information as to the hours chosen for observation and the instruments which it is intended to employ.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE meeting of the Astronomical Society last night was a special one convened for the purpose of giving the Council of the Society authority to grant three medals this year. Astronomers are already on the *qui vive* as to the fortunate recipients, the more so as, strangely enough, no medal was last year conferred.

DR. LUTHER, we learn from the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, has discovered a new minor planet of the 11th mag., (82) of the series. The first observation of it is as follows:—1864, Nov. 27, 11h. 42m. 34s. 6 B.M.T. AR. = 60° 32' 11" 3, Decl. = + 23° 41' 20" 1. Daily motion in AR = — 62s. in time, in Decl. = — 1' 8.

WE have received a prospectus of a work to be published monthly entitled "Matériaux pour l'Histoire Positive et Philosophique de l'Homme," the first number of which is about to appear in Paris under the editorship of M. Gabriel de Mortillet. It will be a bulletin of scientific works and discoveries concerning Anthropology, prehistoric times, the quaternary period, and questions relating to species and to spontaneous generation.

THE *Soirées Scientifiques* of the Sorbonne recommenced on the 9th inst. with a lecture from M. Milne-Edwards on "Instinct and Intelligence in Animals." The following is the programme for the winter season: "On the Conversion of Liquids into Vapour," by M. Boutan; "Gas-Lighting," by M. Payen; "Photography," by M. Fernet; "Water," by M. Wurtz; "Physiognomy," by M. Gratiolet; "On the Magnet," by M. Jamin.

WE learn from *Les Mondes* that the decimal system is to be introduced into Rome on the 1st of January next, so far at least as the coinage is concerned. *Lires* of the value of 1 franc are to be introduced. By degrees the *écus*, *gregorines*, and the *doppie* are to be withdrawn, and their places supplied by pieces of the value of 5, 10, and 20 *lires* respectively. The *baiocchi* will represent the 5c. pieces, and new coins are to be issued instead of the *mezzi-baiocchi* and the *quatrini*.

OUR readers will recollect that, on occasion of the recent visit of the British Association to Stonehenge, attention was called to the markings that occur on the under-surface of the impost of the great central trilith, or what may be regarded as the keystone of the structure. The marks were not unlike a Roman V and L combined, and appeared to resemble either an astronomical symbol or some of the ancient masons' marks. An animated discussion took place on the occasion. Professor Rawlinson offered some remarks on the incised markings, denying their claims to be anything else than Roman. He expressed no decided opinion on their date, but observed that he should not think it necessary to conclude that Stonehenge was erected in times subsequent to the Roman invasion. The gentleman who discoursed on Stonehenge emphatically expressed his opinion of their remote antiquity. Conclusive evidence has, however, been obtained that they were cut within the recollection of man. Eye-witnesses—a school-master of Amesbury, John Pike, a shepherd on Salisbury Plain, and a fellow-labourer—distinctly assert they were present when the markings were made about forty-five years ago.

At last we have, in the scientific literature of America, a small sign of the fearful civil war which is ravaging a country which has been so laboriously and lovingly explored by its men of science. Not that there is any slackness in the scientific work done at her academies, or in the publication of that work, but simply that *Silliman's Journal* will in future be slightly reduced in size till better times come again. This reduction its subscribers can well afford, for here, as in America, is its cheapness as well as its value recognised.

M. C. MUQUARDT of Brussels has just published "L'Homme: Problèmes et Merveilles de la Nature Humaine, Origine de l'Homme, son Développement de l'Etat Sauvage à l'Etat de Civilisation, par le Docteur W. F. A. Zimmermann," author of "Le Monde avant la Création de l'Homme ou le Berceau de l'Univers," and "Les Phénomènes de la Nature, leurs Lois et leurs Applications aux Arts et à l'Industrie."

SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE.

BAROMETER SCALES.

Frenchay, near Bristol, Nov. 29.

IN the course of an examination into certain apparent anomalies presented by a comparison of observations with the English and metrical scales I have discovered that a serious error exists in barometers furnished with both scales as usually constructed in this country. The same results have been simultaneously and independently arrived at by my friend Mr. W. Mathews of Birmingham, and that gentleman has already communicated them to the *Philosophical Magazine* and to the *Alpine Journal* for December; but I venture to think that the subject is of sufficient importance to meteorologists and travellers to render still wider publicity desirable.

It appears to be the ordinary practice of instrument-makers, when constructing a barometer with the English and French scales, to turn to the tables for the conversion of inches into millimètres, or *vice versa*, and assume that the equivalents there found are to be implicitly adopted. I am far from blaming them for this assumption, but merely wish to show that it must in future cease to be acted on. An examination into the data on which these tables are constructed shows that they merely profess to give the equivalent of English inches at the standard temperature of the yard (62° F.) in millimètres at the standard temperature of the metre (0° C. or 32° F.) Hence the reading of the metrical scale of a barometer corresponding to any given number of inches should be the tabular equivalent less a correction for the expansion of the scale between the respective standard temperatures (0° C. and 62° F.), or through a range of 30° F. (16° 67 C.)

It will be at once apparent that, at the same pressure, the amount of this correction will be constant, whatever be the temperature common to the 2 scales. An example will render my meaning clearer.

Let the barometer reading on the English scale be 31 inches, the equivalent of which in the tables is 787.39 millimètres, based on the assumption that the temperatures of the scales are respectively 62° and 32° F. If the attached thermometer indicate 62°, it is clear that the requisite condition is not realized in the case of the metrical scale, which must therefore be corrected.

Let A be the linear expansion of brass for 1° C. = .000018782, B the metrical reading = 787.39 mm., and t the temperature = 62° F. or 16.67° C. Then $AB \times t = .000018782 \times 787.39 \times 16.67 = 0.247$ mm. will be the amount to be deducted from the reading of the metrical scale equivalent to 31 inches, as given in the table, in order to bring it to the same temperature as the English one.

Unless this be done, a discrepancy must always become apparent in the reduced readings of the two scales. For instance, in the case of a mountain barometer by one of our leading makers now in my possession, I find 761.99 millimètres are made to correspond (following the authority of the tables) to 30 inches. If the temperature of the attached thermometer be 62° F., the respective readings reduced to the freezing-point become $30 - 0.090 = 29.910$ inches at the standard temperature (62° F.), $761.9 - 9.205 = 759.94$ millimètres at the standard temperature 0° C. (32° F.)

Turning to the tables for the comparison of the scales, we find that 29.910 inches at 62° F. are equivalent to 759.70 millimètres at 0° C. instead of 759.94 as above. If the barometer were properly constructed, we ought to have now 761.75 millimètres as corresponding to 30 inches, and the figures reduced to the freezing-point would be $30 - 0.090 = 29.910$ standard inches, $761.75 - 2.05 = 759.70$ standard millimètres—a result which corresponds with the figures of the tables.

For practical purposes the case may be briefly put as follows:—

At the respective standard temperatures 1 inch = 25.39954 mm., or 25.4 mm. nearly. At 62° F., and therefore at every other temperature common to the two scales, 1 inch = 25.4 mm. ($1 - 3\alpha$) when α is the co-efficient of dilatation of brass for 1° F. = .0000104344.

$$1 \text{ inch} = 25.4 - .008 \\ = 25.392 \text{ mm.}$$

Therefore, at the standard temperatures,

$$30 \text{ inches} = 25.4 \times 30 \\ = 762 \text{ mm., as in tables.}$$

At a common temperature

$$30 \text{ inches} = 762.0 - .008 \times 30 \\ = 762.0 - .240 \\ = 761.760 \text{ mm.}$$

740

In practice this is sufficiently near the mark; but, if greater accuracy be required, the following figures may be adopted as the respective equivalents of an inch and a millimètre at all common temperatures:—

$$1 \text{ inch} = 25.3916 \text{ millimètres.} \\ 1 \text{ millimètre} = 0.0393831 \text{ inches.}$$

The following tables are constructed on this basis:—

I.			
Inches.	Millimètres.	Inches.	Millimètres.
32	= 812.5312	10	= 253.9160
31	= 787.1396	9	= 228.5244
30	= 761.7480	8	= 203.1328
29	= 736.3564	7	= 177.7412
28	= 710.9648	6	= 152.3496
27	= 685.5732	5	= 126.9580
26	= 660.1816	4	= 101.5664
25	= 634.7900	3	= 76.1748
20	= 507.8320	2	= 50.7832
15	= 380.8740	1	= 25.3916

II.			
Millimètres.	Inches.	Millimètres.	Inches.
800	= 31.50648	40	= 1.575324
700	= 27.56817	30	= 1.181493
600	= 23.62986	20	= 0.787662
500	= 19.69155	10	= 0.393831
400	= 15.75324	9	= 0.354479
300	= 11.81493	8	= 0.3150648
200	= 7.87662	7	= 0.2756817
100	= 3.93831	6	= 0.2362986
90	= 3.544479	5	= 0.1969155
80	= 3.150648	4	= 0.1575324
70	= 2.756817	3	= 0.1181493
60	= 2.362986	2	= 0.0787662
50	= 1.969155	1	= 0.0393831

In conclusion, I would not be taken to assert that all our English double-scale barometers are defective in the point in question, but I believe that the mistake is very general, and that, in many first-class standard instruments furnished with the metrical as well as the English scales, it has not been avoided. F. F. TUCKETT.

P.S.—The tables to which I have throughout referred are those published by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, amongst their "Miscellaneous Collections," and under the able editorship of Professor A. Guyot; second edition, Washington, 1858.

ENGLISH AND ALPINE GEOLOGY.

Selly Oak, Birmingham, Dec. 6, 1864.

ALLOW me briefly to put myself right with Mr. Ruskin by assuring him that my letter was written in no spirit of hostility or antagonism to himself. On the contrary, I hailed him as a fellow-labourer, whose keen perceptions had guided him aright, and who only required to have his own observations supplemented by the experience of those whose professional duties had compelled them to execute tasks of measurement too dull and laborious to be undertaken by amateurs, in order that he should see the whole truth. The maps and sections constructed by my colleagues of the Geological Survey both in North Wales and South Ireland are sufficient to establish the principles of the formation of all the mountain-chains of the world. I believe I am correct in saying that, till their publication, no hills such as Snowdon, Cader Idris, Aran Mowdwy, Lugnaquilla, The Comeraghs or Galtymore, had ever been correctly delineated, both in external form and internal structure, on anything like the scale of six inches to the mile.

I have seen enough of the Alps to assure me that the processes by which our own hills have been formed are precisely the same as those which have produced the Alps, and all other hills and mountains which I have seen in America, Africa, Asia, or Australia, or of which I have read the description by others.

Why Mr. Ruskin should suppose that my slight acquaintance with the Alps is a "willing ignorance" while he has but an "unwilling ignorance of the Wicklow hills" I do not know. Nothing would delight me more than to spend the next six years among the Alps and other European mountains if circumstances only allowed me. For the last eighteen years I have been at work on the Geological Survey, during the first half of which our "leave of absence" was only a fortnight per annum, and now is only six weeks. With such necessary limitations of time, we can do little but look with longing eyes on foreign fields.

Lastly, let me assure Mr. Ruskin that, if there was anything like a tone of disparagement of himself or his admirable works in my letter of Nov. 22nd, it was directly at variance with my intention.

I hope that even a residence of fourteen years in Ireland has not imbued me with any "feverish thirst for battle." Men having a common object in view in the attainment of a correct view of the

10 DECEMBER, 1864.

laws of nature are in reality allies and not antagonists, even during the frankest statements of their different opinions. Why should we not all keep this truism constantly present in our minds, and give each other credit for the singleness of purpose which we each claim for ourselves? The language of hostility, even metaphorically used, would then disappear from our discussions.

J. BEETE JUKES.

GLACIER MOTION.

Glasgow, Nov. 28th, 1864.

I TRUST I may be allowed to say a few words in answer to Mr. Ruskin's last letter on glacier motion, while leaving the abler pen of Mr. Jukes to deal with his opinions on mountain structure.

Mr. Ruskin considers the whole mud of glacier torrents to be derived from the moraines. I appeal with confidence to any one who has ever examined a glacier to decide between us on this point. Let it be remembered that the moraines seen on a glacier are the accumulation of years (of more years than appears at first sight, since they are mainly to be found near the edges of the glacier where the motion is much less than the average), and that a large proportion of their materials is discharged at the foot of the glacier. At any rate, this explanation can only apply to such glaciers as those of Zmutt and Aar, which are abundantly covered with stone, not to such as Trift (in the Gadmen Thal) and Rosenlauri, which are almost free from surface-rubbish.

Mr. Ruskin ridicules the idea of cutting through marble with a saw moving at the rate of an inch in three quarters of an hour. How is there any absurdity in this if the saw weigh 100,000 tons? He argues that ice, being much softer than granite, cannot wear it away. *Dura tamen molli!* It would be as reasonable to argue that a stone stair would last for ever because stone is harder than leather, or that the foot of St. Peter's statue in Rome is not worn by kisses because lips are softer than bronze.

I do not see that Mr. Ruskin's account of the occasional change of course of the Arveron proves the thinness of the glacier. If its usual course is sealed by ice, why should it not break out at any point at the surface, however thick the glacier may be? I do not suppose, however, that the ice at the Montanvert is 2000 feet thick, though it possibly may be so, but I have no doubt its thickness is very considerable.

The honey experiment does not appear to be very conclusive. Much as I honour Forbes for his splendid contributions to our knowledge of glacier motion I cannot but think that his use of the term "viscous" was unfortunate, and greatly prefer Tyndall's word "plastic." If honey were really similar to ice, would it not represent the phenomena of fissure as well as those of current? Besides, the honey is not continually melting below and supplied afresh from above, which materially alters the conditions of the problem. If a swarm of ants had access to the lower part of the honey-flow it would finish off far more steeply.

But the gist of the whole matter lies in the answer to the question, Does a glacier retain its bed-rubbing force to its extremity? If this is answered in the affirmative, I give up my case; if in the negative, Mr. Ruskin's argument proves nothing. It seems to me quite clear that, at any given point high up a glacier, supply exceeds local waste; ice, therefore, passes downwards, providing a force which may, and, in my judgment, does, grind the rock below; whereas, at the extremity, supply equals local waste, no ice passes, and there is no such force. I speak, of course, of a glacier in the normal stationary state; when a glacier is advancing, it may push stones before it, or plow up the ground with its nose. I have myself seen the hard ice of the Zermatt glacier in the very act of boring under the turf, and turning it over as with a plowshare, though my eyes were then too uneducated to understand the interest of the phenomenon.

I am afraid this letter is already too long; but I cannot conclude without calling attention to the very remarkable statement that "a stone at the bottom of a stream, or deep sea current, necessarily and always presses on the bottom with the weight of the column of water above it, plus the excess of its own weight above that of a bulk of water equal to its own." I fear Mr. Ruskin's feet were on (the most treacherous of moraine-blocks when he wrote this sentence. Does he wish to follow up his defence of pre-Raphaelite art by a system of pre-Galilean hydrostatics?

IAIN CAMBEUL.

CONCERNING HYDROSTATICS.

Norwich, 5th December.

YOUR pages are not, I presume, intended for the dissemination of the elements of physical science. Your correspondent "M. A. C." has a good wit, and, by purchasing any common treatise on the barometer, may discover the propriety of exercising it on subjects with which he is acquainted. "G. M." deserves more attention, the confusion in his mind between increase of pressure and increase of density being a very common one. It may be enough to note for him, and for those of your readers whom his letter may have embarrassed, that in any incompressible liquid a body of greater specific gravity than the liquid will sink to any depth, because the column which it forms, together with the vertical column of the liquid above it, always exceeds in total weight the column formed by the equal bulk of the liquid at its side, and the vertical column of liquid above that. Deep-sea-soundings would be otherwise impossible. "G. M." may find the explanation of the other phenomena to which he alludes in any elementary work on hydrostatics, and will discover, on a little reflection, that the statement he impugns in my last letter is simply true. Expanded, it is merely that, when we throw a stone into water, we substitute pressure of stone-surface for pressure of water-surface throughout the area of horizontal contact of the stone with the ground, and add the excess of the stone's weight over that of an equal bulk of water.

It is, however, very difficult for me to understand how any person so totally ignorant of every circumstance of glacial locality and action, as "G. M." shows himself to be in the paragraph beginning "It is very evident," could have had the courage to write a syllable on the subject. I will waste no time in reply, but will only assure him (with reference to his assertion that I "get rid of the rocks," &c.) that I never desire to get rid of anything but error, and that I should be the last person to desire to get rid of the evidence of glacial agency by friction, as I was, I believe, the first to reduce to a diagram the probable stages of its operation on the bases of the higher Alpine aiguilles.

Permit me to add, in conclusion, that in future I can take no notice of any letters to which the writers do not think fit to attach their names. There can be no need of initials in scientific discussion, except to shield incompetence or license discourtesy.

J. RUSKIN.

[We consider the interest of the discussion between Mr. Ruskin and his opponents to be now exhausted.—ED.]

ON THE ORIGIN OF ALPINE LAKES.

IN the October number of the *Philosophical Magazine* Professor Ramsay has come forward to defend the remarkable theory respecting the origin of Alpine lakes first communicated by him to the Geological Society in March 1862. Protesting, as he does, against the authority of eminent names as decisive against the merits of a new theory which must be tested by an appeal to nature alone, Professor Ramsay declines to notice the objections urged against him by persons not possessing "a thorough practical acquaintance with, and experience of, rocks of all kinds on a large scale." It may be doubted whether the attempt to close the doors of the present controversy against all but accomplished geologists might not exclude allies of whose aid the founder of the new theory is glad to avail himself. Be that as it may, I will venture to go farther than he does, and to assert that, for a complete solution of the difficult problems recently raised as to the origin of mountain lakes and valleys, there is needed all the accurate stratigraphical knowledge of the best geologists, and, in addition thereto, all that the most advanced physicists can teach us as to the mode of operation of each of the agents that have had a share in moulding the earth's surface. But, when the discussion is narrowed to the question whether or not a given agent is adequate to produce given geological results, it appears to me that it is not so much a general acquaintance with geology as an accurate knowledge of the particular physical agent whose efficacy is invoked that can decide the controversy. I willingly concede to Professor Ramsay, although he appears as the opponent of authority, that none but a few distinguished geologists are privileged to discuss with him the question whether lakes in mountain countries owe their existence to any of the other causes whose efficacy he has controverted; but I affirm that

any person who has studied with care the action of existing glaciers, and the conformation of existing lake-basins, may assign valid reasons against the conclusion that the latter have been produced by extinct glaciers. The most complete demonstration of the inadequacy of other agencies that have hitherto been suggested to account for the origin of lakes will do nothing for the new theory unless it can be shown that ice is competent to scoop out such basins as are filled by existing lakes. Paterfamilias, to use Professor Ramsay's illustration, may be no authority in regard to the homologies of the vertebrate skeleton, but he is quite entitled to maintain against a conclave of professors that a lobster is a beast without a backbone that has neither hide, scales, nor feathers. I regret that, in his recent paper, Professor Ramsay should not have entered a little more fully on the objections to his theory based on the mode of action of existing glaciers urged by various writers, and, amongst others, by myself, in papers published in the *Philosophical Magazine* in February and December 1863. So far as he has discussed those objections, his replies appear to me quite inconclusive; and I ask your permission briefly to re-state the more important of those objections, adding one or two arguments that have not yet been prominently put forward.

If the existing lake-basins have been formed by glaciers, we must believe that glacier-ice is a body so rigid as to be able to transmit a thrust from the upper valleys, where it descended by its own weight to a distance of twenty, thirty, or forty miles, so as to urge the front of the glacier bodily up hill, overcoming at once the action of gravity and the enormous resistance of friction between the bed and the lower surface of the ice. If the observations of Forbes and Tyndall, not to speak of many others, have left any practical result, it is to establish the contrary conclusion. It has been shown that, under all circumstances, the motion of a glacier is influenced by the degree of resistance that it encounters—that the centre moves more rapidly than the sides, the surface more rapidly than the deeper portions, and that a slight diminution of the slope retards in a remarkable manner the advance of the whole mass. It is by those properties that confer upon it a virtual plasticity that glacier-ice is enabled to adapt itself to these changes; and it is easy to understand how the mass of ice filling a lake-basin would have remained fixed in its bed, while the upper surface, perhaps hundreds or thousands of feet above the level of the present lake, may have continued to advance, and to carry with it its load of moraine. No one who has studied the motion of existing glaciers can admit with Professor Ramsay that this would imply the existence of a plane of separation between the advancing upper portion of the ice and the inferior immovable mass, any more than we need suppose such a plane of separation to divide the portion of an existing glacier that advances at the daily rate of twelve or fifteen inches from that whose rate is but one or two inches. It does not seem to have been remarked, as bearing on this discussion, that we have existing instances of portions of a glacier being embayed where the views of recent theorists would lead us to expect a very different result. In every case where a glacier descends from a lateral opening into a main valley so as to abut against the opposite slope, and in the more common cases wherein this has occurred in past geological periods, we should expect that, if ice were nearly so rigid as has been supposed, the glacier would have excavated a deep hollow in the flanks of the opposing mountain range. Of existing examples the best known are the glaciers of Brenva and Miage on the south side of Mont Blanc; but every glacialist can point out dozens of instances where the same thing occurred during the former extension of the glaciers. Where can the supporters of the new theory point out the traces of hollowing action in the rocks exposed to the thrust of these glaciers? I will not affirm that no effort of this kind was produced, but I may safely assert that it has been of trivial importance. In the case of the Brenva glacier we have the direct observations of Principal Forbes to show that the ice, where it abuts on the opposite side of the Allée Blanche, is embayed, and that its motion is either completely arrested or reduced to a rate practically insensible. I confess that I have often felt surprised at the fact here pointed out. Though fully possessed with a sense of the plasticity of glacier-ice, I have been persuaded that a very great force is necessary to bend the ice-stream from one direction to another. I should think the existence of vast hollows opposite to the points where glaciers have debouched into a valley quite consistent with a disbelief in the power of the

same agents to excavate large lakes; but the non-existence of such hollows seems to me an argument *à multo fortiori* against the new theory.

Much stress has been laid upon the direction of the striae on certain *roches moutonnées* to show that, under certain circumstances, portions of the bed of a glacier may move up hill. There can be no doubt that, where the inequality is small compared to the mass of the glacier, and the effect of gravity on the whole mass tends to carry it forward, comparatively small portions of ice may be and are carried over convex portions of the bed. As soon as any instance can be shown wherein the entire section of a glacier has travelled contrary to the direction in which gravity would have urged it, then, and not before, *roches moutonnées* may furnish an argument in favour of the new theory. I by no means allow, however, that, in every case where a barrier bears traces of ice-action, the bed of the former glacier has travelled upwards over its surface. In such a case as that of the Kirchet near Meyringen it is far more probable that the undermost parts of the old glacier were arrested and embayed when they encountered the barrier, and that, as the glacier advanced, successive portions of ice flowing over the lower surface came into contact with the rock, and have left the traces still visible. The markings that distinguish glaciated rocks imply no very extensive action of ice. An advance of a few feet in a hundred years will suffice to imprint them on the surface, and I have little doubt but that they are as well impressed on the rock beneath the embayed portion of the Brenva glacier as on the parts underlying the main stream. Some stress has been laid upon the argument that the beds of existing lakes, assumed, but not proved to be, uniform in slope, are so gently inclined that the glaciers (supposed to have hollowed them out) might have been shoved along without much difficulty. The physicist who recollects that, under the action of such forces as were then called into play, glacier-ice possesses a virtual plasticity will consider the suggestion utterly irrelevant. He does not inquire whether the water of the Rhône is more likely to flow up a slope of 30' or one of 3°.

I have not heard of any answer to a question which I ventured to propose to the supporters of the new theory in one of the papers already cited. Applying the argument to the Lago Maggiore, which has more recently been discussed in connexion with the same subject by Dr. Falconer, I inquired how it was supposed that a quantity of mineral matter not less than twenty cubic miles in volume had been extracted from the basin of the lake. When a glacier lies on a slope the streams flowing beneath the ice carry off the mineral matter according as it is ground down to powder; but, even if we should bring ourselves to believe that a great glacier is capable of excavating a trench forty or fifty miles long, and in places more than half a mile deep, it remains to be considered how the previous contents can have been cleared out of such a hollow receptacle. Professor Ramsay supposes that the glacier must have been constantly at or above the melting-point of ice, and therefore to a great extent converted into water; but, if this were so long before the lake had attained its present depth, hydrostatic pressure would have gone far to ease the bed of the lake from the weight of the glacier, and thus counteract the supposed importance of the weight in the process of excavation.

Although the Lago Maggiore may serve well as a test of some aspects of the new theory, there are many others that better illustrate the strange improbabilities involved in it. Without disputing the mechanical assumptions on which it is based, let any one merely survey the country lying between the valley of the Reuss and the Lake of Zug, or even look at a tolerable model of the district. He is taught by Professor Ramsay that the great glacier that formerly flowed down the valley of the Reuss excavated the deep basin now filled by the bay of Uri, enclosed on either side by steep mountains rising several thousand feet above the water. Having reached the point where now stands the village of Brunnen, the natural course of the ancient glacier lay across the low country which is traversed in going by Schwyz to Arth, spreading also into the basin of the Egeri lake, and over the field of Morgarten. In good truth, there is little doubt that the same glacier did cover that area. But, strange to say, the basin or channel of the Lake of Lucerne turns sharply at an acute angle, and we are required to believe that the principal mass of the ancient glacier, instead of following the open road, excavated for itself a zigzag channel, cutting through

opposing mountains, sometimes merely opening a narrow gate between the rocks, sometimes hollowing out a wide basin. But the strangest fact of all on the new hypothesis is the appearance of the Lake of Zug in its actual position. Having dwindled to a small proportion of its original dimensions, the glacier of the Reuss is supposed to have been impelled by the *vis à tergo* along its tortuous course from Fluelen to the base of the Rigi, near Weggis. So far no tributary glacier of the least importance serves to account for its irregular shape, but at this point it was joined by a tributary of moderate dimensions that flowed down the valley of Sarnen from Lungern, entering the present basin of the lake near Alpnach. Making another acute angle, the Reuss glacier was borne along, as we must suppose, by that of Sarnen. The two together flowed up hill to Küssnacht, crossed the isthmus that divides that place from Immensee, and then, instead of having expended their mechanical energy, suddenly plunge downwards into the subjacent rock, and hollow out a basin considerably deeper than that which the principal glacier is held to have formed when at the maximum of its strength. It seems to me that nothing less than the impatience with which able and ingenious men regard the problems set before them in the crust of the earth could enable them to accept such a series of improbabilities as are involved in the mere statement above given. In other branches of science the range of imagination is more restricted, but the geologist is privileged to evoke each one of the agencies that have at any time played a part in moulding the earth's surface, and each in turn has had its efficacy unduly magnified. Mindful of Professor Ramsay's warning, I shall not attempt to discuss the strictly geological portion of this question, but I will, for the present, retain my belief that the position and form of most of the Alpine lakes have an intelligible relation to the orography of the region where they are found, and that whatever agencies have formed the mountains and the valleys have had a main share in the formation of the lakes.

Those who have followed the discussion on this question will remember that I am far from having exhausted the list of objections, some of which apply equally to the theory of Professor Ramsay and to that of M. de Mortillet, while others attach to the former alone. Among these may be reckoned the non-existence of great lakes in the course of several of the greatest of the extinct glaciers, while the form of the beds of existing lakes, as shown by me in regard to the Lake of Como, seems irreconcilable with either theory.

With your permission, I may recur on another occasion to the cognate question of the origin of valleys.

JOHN BALL.

USE OF METROPOLITAN SEWAGE IN AGRICULTURE.

8, Gray's Inn Square, 30th November.

THE public interest which is at length being directed to utilizing the enormous quantity of material possessing agricultural value, and now being discharged from the sewers of London without receiving any useful application, will doubtless afford satisfaction to many who have long recognised the importance of this subject. It is, however, very desirable that, in the organization of some mode of utilizing sewage, the real merits of the question to be considered, should not be lost sight of; and, since the contention which has arisen with regard to the right of dealing with the sewage of London appears to be based upon a high, if not an exaggerated belief in its value, and upon considerations of prospective profit to be derived from dealing with this material as a marketable commodity, without a due regard to the real aspect of the case, I will, by your permission, offer a few remarks on some points which do not appear to have been sufficiently considered by some of the disputants.

In a chemical point of view the sewage question has long been definitively settled. There is no doubt as to the immense agricultural value of certain constituent parts of sewage which are now annually wasted under the existing system of disposing of it in the case of London. Containing the excretal refuse of the whole population, it represents the entire quantity of corn and meat, &c., consumed as food by that population, independently of other materials, useful as manure, which pass into the sewage from other sources. In a sanitary point of view the main object is simply to get rid of this refuse; and that object is generally considered as being effectually and satisfactorily accomplished.

But this material, which is refuse in a sanitary point of view, is not so in an agricultural sense. Representing the food consumed by the population, it bears the same relation to that food, and to the means by which that food was produced, as the manure of the farm-yard—the staple fertilizing material of the farmer—bears to the food and litter of the cattle fed upon the farm, with a portion of its produce.

In both cases the excreta contain ingredients of the food consumed, which were essential for its production, and which are capable of again serving for the growth of an equal quantity of food when used as manure. Without venturing to express in figures the annual value of the manurial ingredients contained in the sewage of London, the above statement of their relation to the food consumed, may serve to give an approximative idea of the immense aggregate value as manure.

There is, however, another point to be considered. Manure, to be of use, must be put upon the land it is intended to fertilize; and the cost of carrying it to the land, compared with the effect it is capable of producing, must determine whether its use can be attended with profit. Now, in regard to town-refuse, the system of water-carriage adopted for getting rid of it in the case of London, is attended with the effect of distributing the materials, whose intrinsic value as manure is so immense, through a mass of water so much more immense that, even according to the most favourable, but disputed, estimate of the value of those materials, it amounts to only 2d. per ton of the sewage; so that, according to this estimate, it would be necessary to put some 2000 tons of sewage upon land in order to produce the effect which one ton of guano would produce.

This, then, is the great difficulty to be dealt with in the utilization of sewage. This is the fact to which attention must be directed in the endeavour to make sewage useful as manure. And, if this fact be fully considered, it will be found that, in the case of London, the very immensity of the value to be realized involves considerable disadvantages. The concentration of so vast a quantity of material at one point, the large area of land for which it is capable of serving as a fertilizer, the relation of London to the surrounding country as regards level, and a number of similar circumstances, combine to enhance the difficulty of using this material as manure in such a manner as might be accomplished with ease in the case of a material whose bulk bore a less proportion to its value.

The case is precisely analogous to that of the gold-bearing rocks of Wales. The gold is there, no doubt, in immense aggregate quantity; but it is disseminated throughout such a largely preponderating mass of worthless material that it is highly problematical whether it be practically accessible. It is all very well to say, "There is an ingot of gold, weighing so many ounces, which has been got out of the rocks," and to appeal to that as conclusive evidence that it can be got out of them. This kind of evidence and argument will have great weight with many; but it is not conclusive; nor is it to the point.

This is very much the case, at the present time, with regard to the utilization of London sewage as a source of profit, which appears to be the motive mainly influencing those who are contending for the privilege of dealing with it.

It should be remembered also, in regard to the idea of commercial profit to be derived from the use of sewage as manure, that the majority, if not all, of those who have considered this subject and who are competent to judge of it, have declared their opinion that the undertaking, if entered upon with the view to profit, would result in great pecuniary loss and signal failure. Even Baron Liebig, who has been a most enthusiastic advocate of the use of sewage as manure, finds himself "oppressed with an anxiety which is greater than he can describe" now that this important question is progressing towards solution (see letter to Lord Robert Montagu, *Times*, 14th Nov.) The consideration of the subject, in an engineering point of view, has been scarcely attempted, or, at any rate, the public are not in possession of any such statement with regard to it as would justify their confidence in the prospect of profit to be derived from the use of London sewage as manure.

But there is yet another aspect of this subject, one which is perhaps more worthy of attention than any other, though it may present less immediate attractions than the prospect of profit which has roused the energies of the Common Council. It is the mere agricultural value of sewage which, as in the case of the Welsh gold, is the same whether it can be a source of profit or not. That

10 DECEMBER, 1864.

has long since been proved, both by considerations such as those already referred to, and by the experience of years, where it has been used, as at Edinburgh, Croydon, Rugby, &c. It is now admitted by every one. Why then should the sewage of London be allowed to run to waste? Does the getting rid of it for sanitary purposes require that it should be utterly wasted? Are there no means of getting rid of it so as to admit of its being used as manure, and thus increasing the produce of land, independently of making it a source of profit to those whose business it is to get rid of it?

There was, some years ago, a prospect of such a utilization of London sewage being to some extent possible. The inhabitants of London, having determined upon incurring a vast expenditure for the purpose of getting rid of their refuse, might have applied that expenditure in such a manner as to render the sewage available to farmers round London, instead of devoting it solely to a means of throwing it into the sea. This was a prospect which was certainly worth more consideration than it received at that time; there was a golden opportunity for the Common Council or any other body to earn for itself an enviable distinction by insisting upon the investigation of a question of so much national importance.

So far as the expenditure then incurred in sewage disposition is concerned, that opportunity is past; and the question as to the utilization of sewage remains, otherwise, in much the same position as it did then. It may safely be said that, even in regard to the possibility then existing, there are no known data which would justify the opinion that such a mode of disposing of London sewage would have been profitable at the outset, even though it might have been practicable and advantageous. All that is now known as to the value of sewage as manure was almost equally well known then; very little of what was then wanting to determine the practicability of the undertaking has since been supplied.

There are, indeed, many who consider that the system of water-carriage adopted for disposing of the refuse of London has been altogether a mistake; that, though it has secured a satisfactory sanitary state of dwellings, it has been, on the whole, a retrogression instead of an improvement, inasmuch as it has been attended with the results of destroying the purity of rivers and wasting an enormous quantity of material which ought to be used for fertilizing land, or of rendering the use of that material more difficult than it need be. In the case of London, however, this step may be regarded as irrevocable, and attention should be confined to the means by which the immense value of the manurial ingredients of the sewage may be rendered available. For that object the consideration of the subject should be so free from the distortion due to erroneous anticipations that its real aspect—the difficulties as well as the advantages—may be fully appreciated.

Notwithstanding all that has been said and written on this subject, such a consideration of it is still a desideratum, and would doubtless lead to the formation of correct views; so that, if the attempt to utilize London sewage should be undertaken, it would be entered upon, not as a speculation, in the belief that it would prove a direct source of fabulous wealth, but from the rational conviction that it is an undertaking which would eventually be of great national advantage, and that it is a disgrace to the intelligence and resources of the age that materials so valuable for the most important art of civilized life, should be needlessly wasted while the ends and corners of the earth are being ransacked to find substitutes for them. BENJ. H. PAUL.

PROCEEDINGS OF FOREIGN ACADEMIES.

PARIS.

Academy of Sciences, Nov. 7.—Several mathematical papers were communicated to the Academy, among which we may mention, as the most important, the memoir of Professor Sylvester, "On the Theory of the Real and Imaginary Roots of Equations of the Fifth Degree;" that of M. Brioschi, "On some Formule for the Multiplication of Elliptical Functions;" and that of M. Cremona, "On the Number of Conic Sections which satisfy Double Conditions."—M. Tresca communicated a paper "On the Flowing of Solid Bodies subjected to Strong Pressure," in which he describes numerous experiments, showing that "solid bodies may, without changing their condition, flow in the manner of liquids when a sufficient pressure is applied to their surfaces," and deduces therefrom a theory of the action which

takes place.—M. Dupré read a reply to two notes by Professor William Thomson on questions of thermodynamics.—M. Guyon exhibited to the meeting an example of a "subconjunctival Filaria" (*Filaria oculi*), extracted from the eye of a Gaboon negro. The specimen was of large size, measuring fifteen centimetres (nearly six inches) in length. On the occasion of calling the attention of the Academy to this parasite, M. Guyon gave a short history of our knowledge of *Filaria* infesting the eye.—M. Pouchet communicated a note "On the Production of *Bacteria* and *Vibriones* in Inflammations of the Bronchi, Nasal Forse, and External Auditory Passage." M. Pouchet finds that in those inflammatory affections of the mucous membranes, especially of the air-passages, which are accompanied by itching or tickling sensations, the morbid secretions contain a great abundance of *Bacteria*, capable of the most rapid movements, accompanied by *Vibriones* and Monads. He met with the same organisms, under similar circumstances, in the outer passages of the ear. Nothing of the kind occurs in the normal secretions of the same parts. The author concludes that the painful or tickling sensations often experienced by persons suffering from the above-mentioned affections are due to the rapid movements of the *Bacteria*; and he compares the effects produced to those caused by the movements of the common thread-worm (*Oxyuris vermicularis*) upon the mucous membrane of the rectum.—A note from M. Maggiorani of Palermo was read, giving an account of the results of some investigations which he has made upon the functions of the spleen, especially in relation to its influence upon the composition of the blood.—M. Maisonneuve described a new instrument of his invention, destined to facilitate the extraction of fragments of calculi from the bladder after the operation of lithrobrity. This consists of a sound, which is passed into the bladder, having an orifice at the extremity for the reception of the fragments. Within this tube is a screw, which catches the fragments, grinds them down, and forces them to pass outwards.—M. E. Decaisne communicated a note "On the Injurious Effects of Tobacco-smoking on Children."—A memoir on a means of aerial navigation was communicated to the Academy by M. Tremblay. The author's method consists in the use of rockets applied in some way to a screw, to which he gives the name of "hélice voyageuse à fusée."

The chemical papers read were few in number, the most important being a memoir by M. Lamy "On the Thallic Alcohols," in which he describes the mode of preparation and principal properties of those bodies.—M. Favre and Bussy made some remarks on the changes of temperature produced by the mixture of different liquids, and M. Le Guen communicated the results of some experiments on the "Effects of Tungsten upon Cast Iron," from which it appears that the presence of tungsten in cast iron really increases its tenacity. The experiments were made with charcoal-smelted iron.—M. Lorin described the production of "Formamide by means of the Formiates and Oxalates."—A new barometrograph was described by its inventor, M. J. Morin. It consists of a siphon barometer, with its long arm enlarged as much as possible so as to increase the effect produced in the shorter limb; of a clock which causes a cylinder bearing the registration paper to revolve once in twenty-four hours; and of an electrical system, consisting of an iron rod suspended in the axis of the short arm of the barometer, and kept nearly in equilibrium by a weight attached to it by a thread passing over a pulley. Every quarter of an hour this weight is raised and the iron rod descends to the surface of the mercury, when, by a simple application of electro-magnetism, a needle-point is struck into the paper on the cylinder, so as to prick in the height of the barometer. The atmospheric pressure is thus registered ninety-six times a day.—A memoir by M. Frédéric Weil, containing the description of some "New Processes for Coating Metals with an Adherent and Brilliant Layer of other Metals," was presented by M. Dumas. M. Weil employs baths in which metallic salts or oxides are dissolved in alkaline solutions, with or without the addition of certain organic materials; and he seems to recommend his processes especially for the purpose of coating iron or steel with copper. He notes the curious fact that copper quickly acquires a coating of metallic zinc by contact with that metal in a concentrated solution of potash or soda at from 140° to 212° F. The metallic zinc is oxidized and dissolved in the alkaline fluid, at the same time metallic zinc is precipitated on the copper; and hydrogen of a fetid and penetrating odour is evolved.

VIENNA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, October 13.—Professor Simony described "The Conditions of Temperature and Quantities of Water of the Spring Conduits in the Hallstatt Saltworks." The temperature is pretty nearly constant; in May 1851 and September 1863 the most elevated springs (3800–3900 feet) showed a mean temperature of 2.9°–3.2° R., and the more deeply-seated ones of 3.4°–3.6° R. In descending to the lower levels the temperature rises a few tenths of a degree; but, in the deepest parts, it does not exceed 5° R., even when the saturated water has stood there for some time. In those galleries where the process of solution goes on the temperature of the inflowing water undergoes a depression from 3.25° to 2.85° R., after saturation the temperature rises to 3.05° R. The weekly quantity of water in the conduits in winter is less than half the summer supply. The quantities in 1863 were as 100 : 280; in 1864 as 100 : 230. These observations, agreeing as they do with others, seem to show that most springs of the higher calcareous Alpine regions are subject to such great oscillations in the quantity of their water.—The first part of a memoir "On the Fauna of the St. Cassian Beds" was communicated by its author, Dr. Gustav C. Laube. It includes descriptions of thirty-six sponges, forty-one corals, nine crinoids, and twenty-nine echinides, making a total of 115 species, of which thirty-three were previously unknown. The author has found it necessary to unite many of the species described by Münster and Klipstein. Several new genera are established among the sponges and corals, and, of the latter, some forms supposed to make their first appearance in Jurassic strata are shown to be represented in the St. Cassian beds. The encrinites of this formation, which have been identified with *Encrinurus liliiformis*, Schlot., is a new species quite distinct from any encrinite of the Müsschelkalk.—Dr. Julius Wiesner gave an account of his microscopic examination of the fibrous products of maize, with reference to their use in manufactures.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Royal Society, Nov. 17 and 24. Major-General Sabine, President, in the chair.—The paper read was "On the Constitution of Sea-water at different Depths and in different Latitudes." By George Forchhammer, Ph.D., Professor of Mineralogy in the University of Copenhagen.—The number of elements hitherto found in sea-water the author stated to be thirty-one—viz., oxygen, hydrogen, azote in ammonia, carbon in carbonic acid, chlorine, bromine, iodine in fuci, fluorine in combination with calcium, sulphur as sulphuric acid, phosphorus as phosphoric acid, silicium as silica, boron as boracic acid (discovered by the author both in sea-water and in sea-weeds), silver in the *Pocillopora alcornis*, copper very frequent both in animals and plants of the sea, lead very frequent in marine organisms, zinc principally in sea-plants, cobalt and nickel in sea-plants, iron, manganese, aluminium, magnesium, calcium, strontium and barium, the latter two as sulphates in fucoid plants, sodium, potassium. These twenty-seven elements the author himself had ascertained to occur in sea-water. The presence of the next four elements—viz., lithium, cesium, rubidium, and arsenic—has been shown by other chemists. Of these elements only a few occur in such quantity that their determination has any notable influence on the quantitative analysis of sea-water—viz., chlorine, sulphuric acid, magnesia, lime, potash, and soda. The others, as far as their existence has been determined in the sea-water itself, are found in the residue which remains after evaporation to dryness and redissolution of the salts in water.

The author next stated that, in the water of the ocean far from the shores, the principal ingredients always occur very nearly in the same proportions. If we assume chlorine = 100, the mean proportion of the other leading constituents is as follows:—

	Mean proportion.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Sulphuric acid . . .	11.89	12.09	11.65
Lime	2.96	3.16	2.87
Magnesia	11.07	11.28	10.95
All salts	181.1	181.4	180.6

These proportions apply only to specimens obtained at a long distance from shores or in the open ocean. In the interior of the Baltic, for instance, the proportion of chlorine to sulphuric acid is as 100 to 14.97, to lime as 100 to 7.48; and the proportion of chlorine to all salts as 100 to 223.0. This constant proportion of the different constituents in the ocean depends evidently not upon any chemical combination and affinity between

THE READER.

10 DECEMBER, 1864.

the different substances, but upon the enormous quantity of salts in the whole ocean, which renders imperceptible any difference that might otherwise arise from the different proportion in which salts are carried into the sea by rivers. It depends besides on the uniform action of the numberless organic beings inhabiting the ocean, which abstract sulphuric acid, lime, potash, and magnesia from the water, and render them insoluble. The mean quantity of solid matter in the water of the ocean generally the author found to be 34.304 per 1000. To determine this mean quantity he has divided the ocean into regions.

Dr. Forchhammer then showed that the equatorial regions contain the greatest percentage of saline matter, and that this peculiarity is owing to the evaporation under and in the neighbourhood of the line being greater than the quantity of water supplied by the rain falling on the sea, and by the rivers flowing from the land; that the equilibrium is maintained by polar currents, which bring water with less saline matter to the equatorial regions. The mean quantity of saline ingredients in the equatorial regions of the ocean is about 36.2 per 1000, while in the polar regions it is about 33.5. The North Atlantic Ocean contains much more salt than the South Atlantic, which the author explains by the prevailing influence of the Gulf-stream; and, from his analyses of many samples of water taken in the current which flows from N.E. to S.W., between Iceland and the east coast of Greenland, he thinks it highly probable that this East Greenland current is in reality not a polar current but a returning branch of the Gulf-stream, its mean quantity of salt being nearly the same as in the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean—viz., 35.5 per 1000.

The author then compared the Mediterranean with the Baltic, and stated that there is a double current at the entrance of the Baltic as well as in the Straits of Gibraltar, but with this difference, that the under-current of the Mediterranean runs out of, and the surface-current generally runs into that sea; whereas the under-current of the Baltic is an entering one, and the surface-current of the Sound generally runs out into the Kattegat and North Sea. He showed, moreover, that the deep water in both seas is richer in salt than that from the surface, and consequently has a greater specific gravity. In the Atlantic he found the reverse—viz., that the quantity of saline ingredients in the water decreases with the depth, if the samples are taken at some distance from the shore; and, as his analyses are sufficiently numerous and include specimens from great depths (12,000 feet), he considers this unexpected result to be tolerably well established. He thinks that this fact would prove the existence of a polar current in the depths of the Atlantic, as well as in some parts of its surface. In the sea to the east of Africa he found the quantity of saline matter slightly increasing with the depth.

Royal Institution, Dec. 5. Mr. William Pole, F.R.S., Treas. and V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. J. E. Mayall, C. Robinson, G. Tetley, W. J. Thompson, Jun., A. White, E. Williams, and Mrs. Harriet Scott were elected Members. The Chairman announced the following addition to "The Donation Fund for the promotion of Experimental Researches":—Miss Harriet Moore (2nd donation), £50.

Linnean Society, Dec. 1. Mr. George Bentham, F.R.S., President, in the chair.—Henry Gibbs Dalton, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., of George Town, Demerara, was elected a Fellow. The following papers were read:—1. "On new Tubicolous Annelids in the Collection of the British Museum, Part 2," by William Baird, M.D., F.L.S. 2. "On the Structure of *Bonatea Speciosa*, L., with Reference to its Fertilization," by Mr. Robert Trimen, 3. "Brief Notice of Results obtained by Experiments with Entozoa," by T. S. Cobbold, M.D., F.R.S. and L.S. 4. "On the Free Nematoids, Marine and Freshwater, with Descriptions of 100 Species," by Mr. H. C. Bastian, M.B., F.L.S.

Geological Society, Nov. 23. Mr. W. J. Hamilton, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. S. Mitchell was elected a Fellow. The following communications were read:—1. "On the Occurrence of Organic Remains in the Laurentian Rocks of Canada," by Sir W. E. Logan, F.R.S.—2. "On the Structure of certain Organic Remains found in the Laurentian Rocks of Canada," by Dr. J. W. Dawson, F.R.S.; with a Note by Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S.—Dr. Carpenter, in his note, corroborated Dr. Dawson's observations on the structure and affinities of *Eozoön*, but stated also that, as he considered the characters furnished

by the intimate structure of the shell to be of primary importance, and the plan of growth to have a very subordinate value, he did not hesitate to express his belief in its affinities to *Nummulina*.

—3. "On the Mineralogy of certain Organic Remains found in the Laurentian Rocks of Canada," by T. Sterry Hunt, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., of the Geological Survey of Canada; communicated by Sir W. E. Logan, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.

Zoological Society, Nov. 22. Professor T. H. Huxley, F.R.S., V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary called the attention of the meeting to some recent important additions to the Society's menagerie, amongst which was a young female chimpanzee, just received from West Africa.

A paper was read by Dr. P. P. Carpenter entitled "Contributions towards a Monograph of the *Pandoridae*."

Mr. St. George Mivart read a communication "On the Crania and Dentition of the *Lemuridae*," giving the results of his investigations of the specimens of this group of animals contained in the British Museum and the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. According to the author's views the *Lemuridae* were divisible into four natural sub-families—the *Indrisinae*, *Lemurinae*, *Nycticebinae*, and *Galagininae*.

A communication was read from Dr. J. C. Cox of Sydney, New South Wales, giving the descriptions of four new species of Australian land-shells lately received from Port Clarence.

Mr. P. L. Selater pointed out the characters of some new species of birds discovered in Brazil by the late Dr. John Natterer, of which he had lately obtained duplicate specimens from the imperial collection of Vienna. The most noticeable of these was a new species of the genus *Granatellus*, proposed to be called *G. pelzelni*, and a new Tanager, the *Tanagra olivina* of Natterer's MS.

A communication was read from Dr. L. Pfeiffer describing seven new species of land-shells from the Cummingian collection.

Dr. J. E. Gray communicated a notice of the atlas and cervical vertebrae of a right whale in the Sydney Museum, New South Wales, which appeared to indicate the existence of a new form of this group distinguished by the complete separation of the atlas from the other vertebrae and by other characters. Dr. Gray proposed for this whale the name *Macleayius Australiensis*.

Royal Geographical Society, Nov. 28. Sir R. I. Murchison, President, in the chair.—The first paper read was a narrative of an "Expedition across the Rocky Mountains into British Columbia by the Yellow Head or Leather Pass," by Viscount Milton and Dr. Cheadle.—We have before given an abstract of this communication.

The next paper was "On the New Country of North Australia discovered by Mr. John Macdonall Stuart," by Mr. Stuart. This was a brief account of the fertile region between the centre of Australia and the mouth of the Adelaide river, which had been explored by the author in his journey across the continent. The climate was healthy, and the land well adapted for European settlers, if Malays and Chinese could be introduced as a labouring class, in which there was no difficulty. The Adelaide river had forty feet of water at a distance of eighty miles from its mouth, and its entrance formed a secure harbour. In concluding, Mr. Stuart said he should avail himself of his privilege as a discoverer by giving a name to this region, hitherto known only as North Australia. He proposed calling it "Alexandra Land," after her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

The suitability for colonization of the region of the Adelaide river was opposed by Mr. Crawford, who said the similar attempts at Port Essington and Melville Island were utter failures.

Sir Charles Nicholson, on the other hand, maintained that the establishments mentioned by Mr. Crawford were purely military settlements, and that their failure was no evidence against the success of a true colony such as that which is about to be founded in the region explored by Mr. Macdonall Stuart.

Statistical Society, Nov. 15. Colonel W. H. Sykes, M.P., President, in the chair.—Messrs. William S. Jevons and George P. Ivey were elected Fellows.—A paper by Mr. E. T. Blakely, "Upon the Commercial Progress of the Colonies," was read.

Institute of Actuaries, Nov. 28. Mr. Charles Jellicoe, President, in the chair.—Mr. William F. Purdy was elected an Associate. Mr. Peter Gray, F.R.A.S., read a paper by Mr. Makeham "On the Solution of General Problems in Survivorships."

Institution of Civil Engineers, Nov. 29. Mr. J. R. McClean, President, in the chair.—The paper read was "Description of the Great Grimsby (Royal) Docks; with a detailed account of the Enclosed Land, Entrance Locks, Dock Walls, &c." by Mr. E. H. Clark.

CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge Philosophical Society, Nov. 28. Professor Thompson in the chair.—Dr. Humphry made a communication on the question "Is the Vertebral Theory of the Skull to be abandoned?" This communication was intended partly as a reply to the opinion expressed by Professor Huxley, in his lectures on comparative anatomy, that the vertebral hypothesis of the skull has been abolished by the recent discoveries in development. Dr. Humphry commenced by calling attention to the Laws of Uniformity of Plan, and Variety in Detail, which prevail throughout the animal kingdom, and, indeed, throughout the material system, and which the recent discoveries by the microscope have shown to rule over the ultimate structure and formation of all the tissues of the body. The discovery of the illustration of these laws in the plan of cell-formation of the tissues, and in the development of all animal and vegetable structure from the simple cell-form, he regarded as the grandest discovery in physical science that has taken place in our time. Of late years the attention of anatomists has been much directed to the exemplification of these laws in the vertebrate classes, to tracing the uniformity of plan, especially in the skeleton, through the variety in detail which the members of these classes exhibit. This constitutes the branch of anatomy called "Homology." The general features of the plan upon which vertebrate animals are constructed are clear enough in all of them. Osseous segments, or vertebrae, with neural and visceral processes, enclosing respectively the neural and visceral centres, constitute the trunk, including neck, chest, loins, &c. Probability is in favour of the view propounded by Goethe and Oken, and worked out by Oken and Owen, that the skull falls in with the Law of Uniformity, and corresponds with the rest of the frame in having a vertebral composition. It is by all anatomists admitted to be segmentally constructed. Most anatomists are agreed as to the number of segments. Ought not, therefore, these segments to be described by the same name as those of which they form a continuation, especially as they bear the same relations to the neural and visceral centres, and the same or nearly similar relations to the nerves and blood-vessels? In their mode of development, too, the segments of the skull show a marked general correspondence with those of the trunk. The *chorda dorsalis*, around which the vertebral centres are formed, extends, at any rate, half-way along the base of the skull, and the bodies and arches of the cranial segments are evolved from a continuation of the same embryonic structure—the "vertebral plates"—as the trunk segments, the chief difference being that, in the trunk, segmentation takes place at an earlier period than in the head. In the trunk it is observed in the vertebral plates, and these primitive segments are called "protovertebrae." They appear not to exist in the head. The segmentation, however, takes place in the cranium as soon as ossification begins, even if it does not do so before; and the significance of the protovertebrae, as distinctive features between the skull and the trunk, is diminished—first, by their being related to the formation of the nerves as much or more than to that of the vertebrae, and, secondly, by their not really corresponding with the vertebrae, each permanent vertebra being formed by a half of two protovertebrae. Dr. Humphry expatiated on this and other points in the development of the skull, and expressed his decided opinion that the differences between the development of it and of the trunk vertebrae were by no means sufficient to controvert the view, which coincides with the Law of Uniformity, and which is confirmed by the segmental construction of the skull by the relation of its components to surrounding parts, and by so many fundamental resemblances in development that the same name may be applied to the segment of the skull and of the trunk, and that the one as well as the other consists of vertebrae modified to meet the requirements of the parts in which they are found. He concluded by stating that the greater number of those anatomists to whose observations we are indebted for most of our knowledge of the development of the skull and of the trunk are agreed that the differences between the mode of formation of the segments in the two form no real argument against the

THE READER.

10 DECEMBER, 1864.

vertebral character of either; and he thought stronger reasons must be adduced than had yet been shown before the anatomists could be called upon to abandon the vertebral theory of the skull.

A paper was also read by Professor De Morgan "On the Early History of the Signs + and -."

LIVERPOOL.

Literary and Philosophical Society, Oct. 17. Mr. J. A. Picton, President, in the chair.—Dr. J. E. Grey and Professor Rolleston, M.D., F.R.S., were elected Honorary Members.

The Rev. H. H. Higgins exhibited a collection of inscribed palm-leaves obtained from Rangoon, in Burmah, by Captain C. E. Pryce, Associate of the Society. The writing upon them was in the Pali language, and was illustrated by a beautiful illuminated work upon similar inscriptions from the Free Public Library.

Mr. Picton observed that a beautiful and perfect Egyptian papyrus had been submitted to him during the recess by a Greek merchant of Liverpool, and had since been purchased by the British Museum.

Mr. Greenwood exhibited, on behalf of Mr. J. G. Hollingworth, of Sandon Street, a valuable and interesting collection of ancient documents, which attracted considerable attention.

Mr. Moore exhibited numerous specimens from the Derby Museum, including a fine skeleton, recently mounted, and measuring fifteen feet in length, of the *Globiocephalus vineval*, known to sailors and others as the black-fish, pilot-whale, bottle-head, &c. Mr. Moore also exhibited a stuffed specimen of the bat-fish, *Platax vespertilio*? part of a collection lately presented to the Museum by Captain Mackay, of the ship *Bedfordshire*; also specimens in spirit of the same genus, forming part of a very extensive and valuable collection of fish, &c., from Singapore; also specimens of a new genus of frogs, forming part of a large collection of natural history specimens collected at Lagos and the neighbourhood by R. B. N. Walker, Esq., and presented by him to the Museum. This is an instance of the additions, often important, that may be made to science by collecting the commonest objects of a district, as they are so generally neglected as often to be the least known. These frogs were found in abundance, in the tadpole state, in a pond adjoining the garden of Mr. Walker's residence; and, on some of them being submitted to Dr. Grey, of the British Museum, he immediately described them (in the *Annals of Natural History*) as a new genus, under the name of *Silurana tropicalis*. They present a remarkable resemblance to certain fish of the Silurid family in the peculiar flat form of the head, and in the possession of long filamentous or beard-like processes from the lips. Mr. Moore also reported the occurrence of the short sun-fish, *Orthogoriscus mola*, at Southport.

Oct. 31. The Rev. C. D. Ginsburg, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Thomas Jevons, Mr. J. K. Smith, Mr. Wm. Fearnside, and Mr. Wm. Bromham were elected Members, and the following gentlemen were elected Associates:—Captain Thompson, ship *Admiral Lyons*; Captain Edward Berry, ship *Charmers*; Captain Alexander Browne, steamship *Agia Sofia*; and Captain Whiteway, ship *Annie Chesshyre*.—Dr. Nevins explained, and illustrated by some curious sections and drawings, the remarkable form assumed by the stems of tree-ferns, whereby, although they only grow by their summits, they appear to be thicker at the base or commencement of growth than higher up the stem, owing to the accumulation of *ramentum* about the base to afford support to the superstructure.

Mr. Moore exhibited a specimen of the *Hippocampus*, or sea-horse, in spirit.

At the conclusion of the miscellaneous business, the Rev. C. D. Ginsburg, LL.D., read a paper "On the Ancient Versions of the Bible."

Nov. 14. Mr. J. A. Picton, President, in the chair.—Mr. Henry Imlach, jun., and Mr. J. M. Bennett were elected Members. The Rev. H. H. Higgins exhibited a specimen of *Geaster hygrometricus*, recently found on a bank at Rainhill, growing upon a portion of a decayed root of a beech-tree, and remarked that all the larger species of earth-stars, or starry puff-balls, are uncommon. The present constitutes the fourth species of *Geaster* found in the neighbourhood of Liverpool.

Mr. Moore exhibited from the Derby Museum numerous specimens of living North American fresh-water fish, and preserved specimens of the *Physalia*, or Portuguese man-of-war, and other marine specimens from the North Atlantic, imported and presented by Captain Mortimer, ship

America, Associate of the Society. He stated the living fish had been safely brought through one of the stormiest passages ever experienced by Captain Mortimer by that gentleman's original and exceedingly simple method of carrying them in fish-globes, suspended in the cabin like ordinary ships' lamps—a plan which has been recommended to other captains with successful results.

Dr. Collingwood remarked on the success which had attended the Society's efforts to induce officers of the mercantile marine to use the advantages of their position in promoting the interests of science.

The President read a paper "On the Lancashire Dialect."

MANCHESTER.

Literary and Philosophical Society, Oct. 17.—

Microscopical Section.—Mr. J. Sidebotham, President, in the chair.—The President stated that he regretted to have to inform the members of the total failure of the efforts made during the last summer to provide them with fresh cotton pods for the purpose of investigating into the structure of the cotton fibre. With regard to the use of microscopic powers such as the $\frac{1}{16}$ th or $\frac{1}{32}$ th, he thought they seemed to have reached the limits of the available power of microscopic object-glasses, as it appears impossible to separate or define lines more numerous than ninety thousand in an inch, on account either of the decomposition of light or some other cause. It therefore seems beyond our power ever to discover more of the ultimate composition of matter by aid of the microscope, even were we not prevented by the material composition of our lenses and organs of vision. It is, moreover, a curious fact that the smaller creatures are composed of fewer elements than the larger ones, and that the number of elementary bodies composing them decrease in number as the organisms themselves decrease in size. It becomes, therefore, a matter for speculation whether the reason of this may not be that the ultimate atoms of some elementary bodies are larger than others, and that these, from their size, cannot be used in the composition of the more minute forms of organic bodies, and that smaller organisms than those about $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of an inch do not exist, because the ultimate atoms of all solid bodies are too large to be economically used in their formation. The telescope appeared to have infinite fields of distance to explore, but it would seem the microscope had nearly reached the limits of its possible power.

Mr. J. B. Dancer then read a paper "On a Contrivance for Regulating the Amount of Light Transmitted from the Source of Illumination to the Mirror of the Microscope."

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12th.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, at 8.—"Anatomy." Mr. R. Partridge.

GEOGRAPHICAL, at 8.30.—Burlington House. 1. "On the Islands of Kalatua and Paloweh, Malay Archipelago." Mr. John Cameron. 2. "Expedition to West Coast of Otago, New Zealand." Dr. J. Hector. 3. "Journey along the West Coast of Middle Island, New Zealand." Mr. Albert Walker.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13th.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN, at 7.30.—22, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square. "On the Ground Plan of the Temple at Jerusalem." Mr. S. Sharke.

CIVIL ENGINEERS, at 8.—25, Great George Street, Westminster. Discussion upon Mr. Taylor's Paper "On the River Tees."

ETHNOLOGICAL, at 8.—4, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square. 1. "On certain Remains of the Stone Period from Caithness." Mr. Laing. 2. "On the Human Remains collected by Mr. Laing." Professor Huxley. 3. "On Flint Implements from Salisbury Hill, near Bath." Mr. John Evans, F.R.S.

ZOOLOGICAL, at 9.—11, Hanover Square. "On the Dinornis." Professor Owen. "Characters of New Crustaceans from British Columbia." Mr. C. Spence Bate.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14th.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, at 8.—John Street, Adelphi.

MICROSCOPICAL, at 8.—King's College, Strand. Discussion upon "The most Advantageous Means of Illuminating Objects under the High Powers of the Microscope."

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15th.

LINNEAN, at 8.—Burlington House. 1. "On the Tsetse Fly of Tropical Africa." Dr. Kirk. 2. "On *Aristolochia*, *Hydnora*, and *Apodanthes*." Dr. Hooker. 3. "On *Lentibularia* collected in Angola by Dr. Welwitsch." Professor Oliver. 4. "On Plants collected in Japan and the Islands of the Korean Archipelago by Mr. R. Oldham." Professor Oliver. 5. "On Two Forms of *Eriophorum angustifolium*." Dr. Dickie.

ROYAL, at 8.30.—Burlington House. "On the Production of Diabetes Artificially in Animals by the External Use of Cold." Dr. Bence Jones. "On the Action of Chloride of Iodine upon Organic Bodies." Dr. Maxwell Simpson. "On Fermat's Theorem of the Polygonal Numbers." Sir F. Pollock.

CHEMICAL, at 8.—Burlington House. "Action of Ammonia on Sulphochloride of Phosphorus." Messrs. Gladstone and Holmes. "Chemical Nomenclature and Notation." Professor Williamson.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16th.

PHILOLOGICAL, at 8.—Somerset House. "Old Forms drawn from the Sani Language as now Spoken." Professor Key.

ART.

EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

THE third Exhibition of Sketches in Pall Mall is not less popular than those which have preceded it. It is unnecessary to reiterate the praises which, upon the whole, are so justly awarded to the works of the body of artists who are able to set forth two very delightful exhibitions in the course of the year. But, precisely because the works are good in themselves, the commendation universal, and the patronage unbounded, it becomes the duty of the Society to maintain the high character bequeathed to it by those whose talents and labour founded and raised to high perfection the English school of water-colour painting.

It would be vain to deny, what is apparent to all intelligent observers, that the third exhibition is still further removed than the second from the standard adopted in the first. With rare exceptions, the present display consists of finished drawings and sketches prepared expressly for the winter show. They are no doubt skilful and beautiful, and very eagerly sought after and appropriated, but the interest of the first exhibition is not maintained in this. A large proportion of the drawings shown in 1862-3 were studies and sketches made for the particular use of the painters themselves. In them we could read their intentions, their aims, their habit of thought, and their method of working it out. The best of these studies had not any reference to either the taste or the dicta of the public; and, but that certain of them were the productions of the more eminent members of the Society, the public would probably have passed them by altogether. But, even in the first exhibition, the true ore was largely tempered by the presence of alloy; the possibility of the experiment of an annual winter display of artists' studies degenerating into an exhibition of sketches painted down to the level of dealers' requirements was felt and pointed out. What was then a possibility became last year a probability; and in this, the third repetition of the experiment, the probability has become a certainty. A very large proportion of the 458 sketches which make up the exhibition have been either painted or adapted for popular approval. And we have to seek for the works of the few who have strictly adhered to the legitimate and original scheme of the winter exhibition among the dexterous sketches and finished drawings of those who have preferred to ignore it altogether.

However much we may regret that the great body should have turned from its original purpose, we should, perhaps, be hardly justified in blaming it. An annual exhibition that should maintain the high standard of that of 1862-3 could hardly be sustained unless the puerile idea of the necessity for covering the wall-space and screens be abandoned. Sketches are produced every summer and autumn by thousands; studies like those, for instance, contributed by Burton, Holland, and E. B. Jones, and made distinctly with reference to the necessities of practice, are but too rarely made at all. Furthermore, the large and easy sale of water-colour drawings now so readily effected provides an almost irresistible temptation to the more dexterous and facile workmen to turn their abilities to account in the market. Half the drawings in the present exhibition only differ from those shown in May in the aspect under which they are presented to us—in December they are surrounded by white mounts, in May they would be framed close up to the margin. Rarely shall we find what is called a painter's sketch—a study of a particular expression, of a passing effect, of a lovely arrangement of colours, of a fine fall of drapery, or of a plan of composition, worked out through various trials with careful thought; but we have no lack of sketches of places all over Europe, or of finished drawings made to order, or of the contents of the last year's portfolio. We cannot complain of what is, after all, a very pleasant treat, but we feel bound to discriminate between one class of works and another, and to honour those most who have religiously kept in mind the original object of the exhibition, and have done their best to maintain and to illustrate it.

Among these we shall find enrolled the most distinguished names in the Society. The late Wm. Hunt, Holland, Gilbert, Burton, Palmer, Harding, and Carl Haag may be mentioned as examples among the older members, E. B. Jones, Lundgren, and Walker among the younger. Gilbert (of whose contributions we may have to speak later) is less interesting in the present exhibition than in

THE READER.

10 DECEMBER, 1864.

the two that have preceded it. His drawings are small highly-finished works, suitable for the summer show, and infinitely less suggestive and appropriate than the pen-and-ink sketches which told us how such pictures as "The King's Artillery" and certain subjects from "Don Quixote" were first planned and thought out; but we may take the studies contributed by Holland as instances of a just appreciation by that fine artist of the meaning of an exhibition of studies. If we look carefully at the drawings to which his name is attached, we shall note two things—one that they have not been made for the purpose of sending to this exhibition, and the other that they have certainly not been prepared with any view to sale; they are, nevertheless, either from a sensible deterioration of purpose, visible in the works of most of the contributors, or from a fortunate selection on his own part, the finest examples of an artist's experience in the room.

Let us take as an instance No. 54, "Six Sketches and Studies." These consist of two studies of flowers; a common-place subject of three tree-stems reflected in water, and chosen simply for an effect of light; an exquisite study of colour at Venice; an interior; and a grandly rendered Swiss or Italian pass. Each of these studies has a meaning worth the trouble of finding out. But let us observe the artistic faculty displayed even in bringing these six studies into juxtaposition. The frame seems to contain a nosegay of flowers, and we are attracted by it before we absolutely stand face to face with it. Or, let us take another instance, "Lynmouth" (66). The painter was struck, as we all should have been, with the force and beauty of the rapid rushing river, and set to work to reproduce it. Observe, in the first place, how carefully he has selected the point of view which was best adapted for his object: we look up the rocky bed of the stream and trace its progress from the point when it first comes in sight after rounding the furthest point above the bridge; by the most careful but apparently slight drawing of the stones that fret its course he conveys the idea of the distance it traverses through the little village of Lynmouth; the gabled and picturesque houses are indicated rightly in their places by a few pencil lines; but, though they might well have diverted his attention and tempted him by their forms and colour from the object which he had in view when he sat down to his sketch, he has resisted the temptation of making a picture, and satisfied himself with learning a fact; and here it is, hunted out of a portfolio, one of the most true renderings of running water ever produced, and a perfect example of the kind of studies which should stock such an exhibition as this was intended to be. We cannot resist drawing a comparison between this drawing and one by Mr. Boyce, "A Water Study on the Llugwy, Bettws-y-Coed" (186), a comparison by no means intended to be odious, because Mr. Boyce's studies are always truthful and conscientious, and he is incapable of making a clap-net sketch; but we desire to note the importance of a faculty, or of a habit of study, whichever it may be, that obliges the artist to treat his subject from the best point of view, and at the same time guides him in the selection of the facts which will most conduce to the true rendering of the scene before him. No artist can give to us all that Nature reveals: some principle of selection must guide him; therefore it should be an important part of his study to choose wisely what he will do. We have mentioned these drawings in the same paragraph, because, in the "Lynmouth," we see how much of its force and truthfulness is owing to the judgment with which the point of view has been chosen, and the lesser facts subordinated to the greater; while, in Mr. Boyce's study, conscientious and truthful though it be, the selection is not so happy as it might have been. His picture contains either too little or too much, and consequently we are not impressed by the mass of falling water so much as we might have been had a better choice of view been made; but Holland's faculty has been cultivated by long experience, and, if we compare it with that of a painter who is still a student, it is only to indicate what has always appeared to us to be the weakest side of his practice. Of his strength we shall have something to say hereafter.

We have mentioned the names of Burton and E. B. Jones as among those who have kept in view the object of the exhibition, and contributed valuable studies to the walls. All Burton's studies are made with the legitimate object of assisting him in his practice, and not for sale. We may all see this by looking at them as clearly as if the fact were advertised. They consist of an admirable study of a man's head in red and

black chalk, and of such various objects in the great field of nature as have been garnered from time to time for the special purposes of his occupation. They impress us as the works of a gifted and sensitive man always impress us; and they interest us because they tell us that, although Burton is an accomplished painter, he is not the less a diligent and conscientious student.

The studies shown by E. B. Jones are chiefly pencil-drawings of drapery; there is also one frame of pencil-designs for the four seasons to be executed in Robbia ware. Whatever may be the shortcomings of these drawings—and, in some respects, we may admit that they are the works of a student which would never have been passed in a French atelier—there is yet so much feeling, grace, and beauty displayed in their execution, that we find them to be among the most attractive things in the exhibition. The studies of drapery reveal an acquaintance with the best examples of ancient and mediæval art; yet they are truly original and the result of an independent practice. The action and the proportions of the figures which he has so gracefully clothed are frequently incorrect, but what painters call the "intention" is always right, and the faculty which designed them is an artistic one in the highest sense. We hope shortly to return to an examination of the contents of this exhibition, which, in spite of the drawbacks we have indicated, as calculated to set aside the original purpose for which it was founded, is yet a most interesting resort to all who care to note the practice of our chief water-colour painters.

ART NOTES.

THE popularity of the late Mr. John Leech was sufficiently evinced by the thousands who visited the exhibition of his oil-paintings at the Egyptian Hall two years ago. Messrs. Agnew Brothers are now exhibiting in Waterloo Place specimens of twenty-one fac-similes of these oil-paintings, which they purpose publishing next January.

MR. HOTTEN of Piccadilly has in preparation a biography of Leech, compiled from authentic sources, and accompanied by numerous illustrations from the facile and elegant pencil of the deceased artist.

A BEAUTIFUL folio volume of illustrations to the Hymns of Homer, by J. Schnorr von Carolsfeld, has just appeared at Dresden under the title of "Zwölf Compositionen zu den Hymnen Homer, auf den Pythischen Apollon, auf Hermes, auf Aphrodite, und auf Demeter. Encaustisch ausgeführt im Königsbau zu München und nach den Original Federzeichnungen photolithographirt von Gebr. Borchard. Mit Erläuterungen von C. Semler." At Berlin has been published "Die Meisterwerke der Malerei vom Ende des 3 bis 18 Jahrhunderts in photo- und photolithographischen Nachbildungen entwickelt von H. G. Hotho."

A FRENCH artist, M. Kellerhoven, has invented what he terms a new process for reproducing the works of the great masters. The Messrs. Didot & Co. have published six specimens of his skill—examples of Lothener, Memline, Quentin Matsys, Filippino Lippi, and Fra Angelico—wherein the gold and colours of the original works are rendered with great beauty and marvellous fidelity. Each picture is accompanied by four pages of descriptive letterpress from the pen of M. Alfred Michiels.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL NOTES.

THE Crystal Palace Concert of Saturday last began with a scarcely at all known, but very pleasant, Symphony of Haydn in G minor. Professor Bennett's magnificent overture, "The Wood-nymphs," was the other chief point in the concert. *A propos* of this most charming work, which could scarcely have been better played, Mr. Manns's programme quoted the hearty encomium passed upon it by Robert Schumann. The warm appreciation with which the former composer welcomed a talent very different from his own is a refreshing thing to recall. Mr. Charles Adams made his first appearance here the same afternoon, singing the romance from "Martha" and Mr. Hatton's "Good-bye, sweetheart." Both pieces brought out the penetrating quality and splendid compass of his voice—he sang the last in E flat—but the effect of each was much marred by the same exaggerated staginess of manner that we have so often to complain of in singers fresh from Continental theatres. He seems to forget that a ballad is a ballad and not a grand scena. But Mr. Adams is, without any doubt, the best English tenor, one only except, now

among us. Middle. Liebhart was the lady-singer, and performed, among other things, a vocal version of "The Guards' Waltz," a wretched piece, which only shows how utterly the most beautiful of dance-rhythms may be vulgarized by coarse treatment. Beethoven's "Leonora" (No. 3) closed the concert. To hear and enjoy this immortal piece a large proportion of the large audience outstayed the five minutes' interval, and sat devoutly to the end.

M. GOUNOD's "Médecin malgré lui," in a compressed English version, is to be brought out shortly at Covent Garden. "The Bride of Song," the operetta by Mr. Benedict produced last season at Miss Vinning's concert, has been placed at the same house as a "lever de rideau." New works by Mr. Mori and Mr. Henry Leslie are spoken of as to be produced before long.

THE *début* of Miss Susan Galton in the character of *Amina* at Her Majesty's Theatre has attracted some attention. The lady is a niece of Miss Louisa Pyne, and is very young—only seventeen, it is said. Her first essay has shown her to be possessed of a sweet voice, and much natural musical ability, but her powers are as yet quite undeveloped. The performances at this house have been of very varying merit. An attempt to produce "Don Juan" in English, with a very weak cast and a ludicrously incapable *Don*, has been abandoned. Mr. Swift has been taking Mr. Sims Reeves's place as *Faust*, Mr. Patey replacing the young Signor Garcia, who lately made such a strikingly fine *Valentine*. Altogether, the proceedings of the management have not been of a kind to demand serious record.

MANCHESTER, which is so often ahead of London in the production of great musical works, has been giving a hearing to M. Gounod's "Grand Mass of St. Cecilia," while our societies here are only talking of it. The work was sung at Mr. Hallé's Second Choral Concert on Thursday last. Many must now regret the cruelly unfair reception given to this beautiful music—not by the public, but by some who assumed to lead the public taste—when it was brought out some years back by Mr. Hullah.

A SERIES of eight Saturday evening concerts, by a "Beethoven Society," is announced to be held at Willis's Rooms this winter. The programmes are to be taken chiefly from Beethoven's works.

THE Crystal Palace Company's half-yearly report mentions that the "Triennial" Handel Festival is to be held in June next. From the same document it appears that the number of visitors this last year has been greater than in any since the opening of the Palace. Let us hope that this increased success is due a little to the good music and increasing natural beauty of the place, and not altogether to the attractions of the niggers and the tumblers.

THE Christmas "Messiahs" have begun early this year. The National Society gave a performance of the oratorio on Wednesday at Exeter Hall, and repeats it on the 21st. The Sacred Harmonic Society gives its thirty-third Christmas performance on the 16th, to be repeated on the 23rd.

AN excellent series of concerts of chamber-music, on the "Monday Popular" model, has been begun at Hackney, under the management of Mr. Henry Prout. He has the assistance of an effective party of instrumentalists.

M. GOUNOD has engaged to compose an opera for the season of 1865-6 at the Opéra Comique. He is writing his "Romeo and Juliet" expressly for the Théâtre Lyrique.

THE museum of musical instruments belonging to the Paris Conservatoire is now open to the public. The collection is said to be a very interesting one.

MEYERBEER's "Gli Ugonotti" has been played, though under a different title, and set to a different plot, in the Teatro Argentina at Rome. Under all the disadvantages imposed by the absurd conditions enacted by the authorities, it has produced an immense sensation.

THE continued success of M. Mermet's "Roland" at the Grand Opera of Paris seems to imply that the work is likely to prove of lasting value. It is now being played very frequently.

MUSIC FOR NEXT WEEK.

DECEMBER 12th to DECEMBER 17th.
WEDNESDAY.—"Elijah," National Choral Society, Exeter Hall.

FRIDAY.—"Messiah," Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall.

SATURDAY.—Crystal Palace Orchestral Concert, 3 p.m.

OPERAS:—

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THE READER.

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THE READER.

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vertebral character of either; and he thought stronger reasons must be adduced than had yet been shown before the anatomists could be called upon to abandon the vertebral theory of the skull. A paper was also read by Professor De Morgan "On the Early History of the Signs + and -."

LIVERPOOL.

Literary and Philosophical Society, Oct. 17. Mr. J. A. Picton, President, in the chair.—Dr. J. E. Grey and Professor Rolleston, M.D., F.R.S., were elected Honorary Members.

The Rev. H. H. Higgins exhibited a collection of inscribed palm-leaves obtained from Rangoon, in Burmah, by Captain C. E. Pryce, Associate of the Society. The writing upon them was in the Pali language, and was illustrated by a beautiful illuminated work upon similar inscriptions from the Free Public Library.

Mr. Picton observed that a beautiful and perfect Egyptian papyrus had been submitted to him during the recess by a Greek merchant of Liverpool, and had since been purchased by the British Museum.

Mr. Greenwood exhibited, on behalf of Mr. J. G. Hollingworth, of Sandon Street, a valuable and interesting collection of ancient documents, which attracted considerable attention.

Mr. Moore exhibited numerous specimens from the Derby Museum, including a fine skeleton, recently mounted, and measuring fifteen feet in length, of the *Globiocephalus siveval*, known to sailors and others as the black-fish, pilot-whale, bottle-head, &c. Mr. Moore also exhibited a stuffed specimen of the bat-fish, *Platax vespertilio*? part of a collection lately presented to the Museum by Captain Mackay, of the ship *Bedfordshire*; also specimens in spirit of the same genus, forming part of a very extensive and valuable collection of fish, &c., from Singapore; also specimens of a new genus of frogs, forming part of a large collection of natural history specimens collected at Lagos and the neighbourhood by R. B. N. Walker, Esq., and presented by him to the Museum. This is an instance of the additions, often important, that may be made to science by collecting the commonest objects of a district, as they are so generally neglected as often to be the least known. These frogs were found in abundance, in the tadpole state, in a pond adjoining the garden of Mr. Walker's residence; and, on some of them being submitted to Dr. Grey, of the British Museum, he immediately described them (in the *Annals of Natural History*) as a new genus, under the name of *Silurana tropicalis*. They present a remarkable resemblance to certain fish of the Silurid family in the peculiar flat form of the head, and in the possession of long filamentous or beard-like processes from the lips. Mr. Moore also reported the occurrence of the short sun-fish, *Orthogoriscus mola*, at Southport.

Oct. 31. The Rev. C. D. Ginsburg, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Thomas Jevons, Mr. J. K. Smith, Mr. Wm. Fearnside, and Mr. Wm. Bromham were elected Members, and the following gentlemen were elected Associates:—Captain Thompson, ship *Admiral Lyons*; Captain Edward Berry, ship *Charmer*; Captain Alexander Browne, steamship *Agia Sofia*; and Captain Whiteway, ship *Annie Cheshyre*.—Dr. Nevins explained, and illustrated by some curious sections and drawings, the remarkable form assumed by the stems of tree-ferns, whereby, although they only grow by their summits, they appear to be thicker at the base or commencement of growth than higher up the stem, owing to the accumulation of *ramentum* about the base to afford support to the superstructure.

Mr. Moore exhibited a specimen of the *Hippocampus*, or sea-horse, in spirit.

At the conclusion of the miscellaneous business, the Rev. C. D. Ginsburg, LL.D., read a paper "On the Ancient Versions of the Bible."

Nov. 14. Mr. J. A. Picton, President, in the chair.—Mr. Henry Imlach, jun., and Mr. J. M. Bennett were elected Members. The Rev. H. H. Higgins exhibited a specimen of *Geaster hygrometricus*, recently found on a bank at Rainhill, growing upon a portion of a decayed root of a beech-tree, and remarked that all the larger species of earth-stars, or starry puff-balls, are uncommon. The present constitutes the fourth species of *Geaster* found in the neighbourhood of Liverpool.

Mr. Moore exhibited from the Derby Museum numerous specimens of living North American fresh-water fish, and preserved specimens of the *Pogonia*, or Portuguese man-of-war, and other marine specimens from the North Atlantic, imported and presented by Captain Mortimer, ship

America, Associate of the Society. He stated the living fish had been safely brought through one of the stormiest passages ever experienced by Captain Mortimer by that gentleman's original and exceedingly simple method of carrying them in fish-globes, suspended in the cabin like ordinary ships' lamps—a plan which has been recommended to other captains with successful results.

Dr. Collingwood remarked on the success which had attended the Society's efforts to induce officers of the mercantile marine to use the advantages of their position in promoting the interests of science.

The President read a paper "On the Lancashire Dialect."

MANCHESTER.

Literary and Philosophical Society, Oct. 17.—*Microscopical Section*.—Mr. J. Sidebotham, President, in the chair.—The President stated that he regretted to have to inform the members of the total failure of the efforts made during the last summer to provide them with fresh cotton pods for the purpose of investigating into the structure of the cotton fibre. With regard to the use of microscopic powers such as the $\frac{1}{16}$ th or $\frac{1}{32}$ th, he thought they seemed to have reached the limits of the available power of microscopic object-glasses, as it appears impossible to separate or define lines more numerous than ninety thousand in an inch, on account either of the decomposition of light or some other cause. It therefore seems beyond our power ever to discover more of the ultimate composition of matter by aid of the microscope, even were we not prevented by the material composition of our lenses and organs of vision. It is, moreover, a curious fact that the smaller creatures are composed of fewer elements than the larger ones, and that the number of elementary bodies composing them decrease in number as the organisms themselves decrease in size. It becomes, therefore, a matter for speculation whether the reason of this may not be that the ultimate atoms of some elementary bodies are larger than others, and that these, from their size, cannot be used in the composition of the more minute forms of organic bodies, and that smaller organisms than those about $\frac{1}{32000}$ th of an inch do not exist, because the ultimate atoms of all solid bodies are too large to be economically used in their formation. The telescope appeared to have infinite fields of distance to explore, but it would seem the microscope had nearly reached the limits of its possible power.

Mr. J. B. Dancer then read a paper "On a Contrivance for Regulating the Amount of Light Transmitted from the Source of Illumination to the Mirror of the Microscope."

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12th.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, at 8.—"Anatomy:" Mr. R. Partridge.

GEOGRAPHICAL, at 8.30.—Burlington House. 1. "On the Islands of Kalatou and Paloweh, Malay Archipelago:" Mr. John Cameron. 2. "Expedition to West Coast of Otago, New Zealand:" Dr. J. Hector. 3. "Journey along the West Coast of Middle Island, New Zealand:" Mr. Albert Walker.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13th.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN, at 7.30.—22, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square. "On the Ground Plan of the Temple at Jerusalem:" Mr. S. Sharke.

CIVIL ENGINEERS, at 8.—25, Great George Street, Westminster. Discussion upon Mr. Taylor's Paper "On the River Tees."

ETHNOLOGICAL, at 8.—4, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square. 1. "On certain Remains of the Stone Period from Caithness:" Mr. Laing. 2. "On the Human Remains collected by Mr. Laing:" Professor Huxley. 3. "On Flint Implements from Salisbury Hill, near Bath:" Mr. John Evans, F.R.S.

ZOOLOGICAL, at 9.—11, Hanover Square. "On the Dinornis:" Professor Owen. "Characters of New Crustaceans from British Columbia:" Mr. C. Spence Bate.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14th.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, at 8.—John Street, Adelphi.

MICROSCOPICAL, at 8.—King's College, Strand. Discussion upon "The most Advantageous Means of Illuminating Objects under the High Powers of the Microscope."

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15th.

LINNEAN, at 8.—Burlington House. 1. "On the Tsetse Fly of Tropical Africa:" Dr. Kirk. 2. "On *Aristolochia*, *Hydnora*, and *Apodanthes*:" Dr. Hooker. 3. "On *Lentibularia* collected in Angola by Dr. Weiweich:" Professor Oliver. 4. "On Plants collected in Japan and the Islands of the Korean Archipelago by Mr. R. Oldham:" Professor Oliver. 5. "On Two Forms of *Eriophorum angustifolium*:" Dr. Dickie.

ROYAL, at 8.30.—Burlington House. "On the Production of Diabetes Artificially in Animals by the External Use of Cold:" Dr. Bence Jones. "On the Action of Chloride of Iodine upon Organic Bodies:" Dr. Maxwell Simpson. "On Fermat's Theorem of the Polygonal Numbers:" Sir F. Pollock.

CHEMICAL, at 8.—Burlington House. "Action of Ammonia on Sulphochloride of Phosphorus:" Messrs. Gladstone and Holmes. "Chemical Nomenclature and Notation:" Professor Williamson.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16th.

PHILOLOGICAL, at 8.—Somerset House. "Old Forms drawn from the Sard Language as now Spoken:" Professor Key.

ART.

EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

THE third Exhibition of Sketches in Pall Mall is not less popular than those which have preceded it. It is unnecessary to reiterate the praises which, upon the whole, are so justly awarded to the works of the body of artists who are able to set forth two very delightful exhibitions in the course of the year. But, precisely because the works are good in themselves, the commendation universal, and the patronage unbounded, it becomes the duty of the Society to maintain the high character bequeathed to it by those whose talents and labour founded and raised to high perfection the English school of water-colour painting.

It would be vain to deny, what is apparent to all intelligent observers, that the third exhibition is still further removed than the second from the standard adopted in the first. With rare exceptions, the present display consists of finished drawings and sketches prepared expressly for the winter show. They are no doubt skilful and beautiful, and very eagerly sought after and appropriated, but the interest of the first exhibition is not maintained in this. A large proportion of the drawings shown in 1862-3 were studies and sketches made for the particular use of the painters themselves. In them we could read their intentions, their aims, their habit of thought, and their method of working it out. The best of these studies had not any reference to either the taste or the dicta of the public; and, but that certain of them were the productions of the more eminent members of the Society, the public would probably have passed them by altogether. But, even in the first exhibition, the true ore was largely tempered by the presence of alloy; the possibility of the experiment of an annual winter display of artists' studies degenerating into an exhibition of sketches painted down to the level of dealers' requirements was felt and pointed out. What was then a possibility became last year a probability; and in this, the third repetition of the experiment, the probability has become a certainty. A very large proportion of the 458 sketches which make up the exhibition have been either painted or adapted for popular approval. And we have to seek for the works of the few who have strictly adhered to the legitimate and original scheme of the winter exhibition among the dexterous sketches and finished drawings of those who have preferred to ignore it altogether.

However much we may regret that the great body should have turned from its original purpose, we should, perhaps, be hardly justified in blaming it. An annual exhibition that should maintain the high standard of that of 1862-3 could hardly be sustained unless the puerile idea of the necessity for covering the wall-space and screens be abandoned. Sketches are produced every summer and autumn by thousands; studies like those, for instance, contributed by Burton, Holland, and E. B. Jones, and made distinctly with reference to the necessities of practice, are but too rarely made at all. Furthermore, the large and easy sale of water-colour drawings now so readily effected provides an almost irresistible temptation to the more dexterous and facile workmen to turn their abilities to account in the market. Half the drawings in the present exhibition only differ from those shown in May in the aspect under which they are presented to us—in December they are surrounded by white mounts, in May they would be framed close up to the margin. Rarely shall we find what is called a painter's sketch—a study of a particular expression, of a passing effect, of a lovely arrangement of colours, of a fine fall of drapery, or of a plan of composition, worked out through various trials with careful thought; but we have no lack of sketches of places all over Europe, or of finished drawings made to order, or of the contents of the last year's portfolio. We cannot complain of what is, after all, a very pleasant treat, but we feel bound to discriminate between one class of works and another, and to honour those most who have religiously kept in mind the original object of the exhibition, and have done their best to maintain and to illustrate it.

Among these we shall find enrolled the most distinguished names in the Society. The late Wm. Hunt, Holland, Gilbert, Burton, Palmer, Harding, and Carl Haag may be mentioned as examples among the older members, E. B. Jones, Lundgren, and Walker among the younger. Gilbert (of whose contributions we may have to speak later) is less interesting in the present exhibition than in

THE READER.

10 DECEMBER, 1864.

the two that have preceded it. His drawings are small highly-finished works, suitable for the summer show, and infinitely less suggestive and appropriate than the pen-and-ink sketches which told us how such pictures as "The King's Artillery" and certain subjects from "Don Quixote" were first planned and thought out; but we may take the studies contributed by Holland as instances of a just appreciation by that fine artist of the meaning of an exhibition of studies. If we look carefully at the drawings to which his name is attached, we shall note two things—one that they have not been made for the purpose of sending to this exhibition, and the other that they have certainly not been prepared with any view to sale; they are, nevertheless, either from a sensible deterioration of purpose, visible in the works of most of the contributors, or from a fortunate selection on his own part, the finest examples of an artist's experience in the room.

Let us take as an instance No. 54, "Six Sketches and Studies." These consist of two studies of flowers; a common-place subject of three tree-stems reflected in water, and chosen simply for an effect of light; an exquisite study of colour at Venice; an interior; and a grandly rendered Swiss or Italian pass. Each of these studies has a meaning worth the trouble of finding out. But let us observe the artistic faculty displayed even in bringing these six studies into juxtaposition. The frame seems to contain a nosegay of flowers, and we are attracted by it before we absolutely stand face to face with it. Or, let us take another instance, "Lynmouth" (66). The painter was struck, as we all should have been, with the force and beauty of the rapid rushing river, and set to work to reproduce it. Observe, in the first place, how carefully he has selected the point of view which was best adapted for his object: we look up the rocky bed of the stream and trace its progress from the point when it first comes in sight after rounding the furthestmost point above the bridge; by the most careful but apparently slight drawing of the stones that fret its course he conveys the idea of the distance it traverses through the little village of Lynmouth; the gabled and picturesque houses are indicated rightly in their places by a few pencil lines; but, though they might well have diverted his attention and tempted him by their forms and colour from the object which he had in view when he sat down to his sketch, he has resisted the temptation of making a picture, and satisfied himself with learning a fact; and here it is, hunted out of a portfolio, one of the most true renderings of running water ever produced, and a perfect example of the kind of studies which should stock such an exhibition as this was intended to be. We cannot resist drawing a comparison between this drawing and one by Mr. Boyce, "A Water Study on the Llugwy, Bettws-y-Coed" (186), a comparison by no means intended to be odious, because Mr. Boyce's studies are always truthful and conscientious, and he is incapable of making a clap-net sketch; but we desire to note the importance of a faculty, or of a habit of study, whichever it may be, that obliges the artist to treat his subject from the best point of view, and at the same time guides him in the selection of the facts which will most conduce to the true rendering of the scene before him. No artist can give to us all that Nature reveals: some principle of selection must guide him; therefore it should be an important part of his study to choose wisely what he will do. We have mentioned these drawings in the same paragraph, because, in the "Lynmouth," we see how much of its force and truthfulness is owing to the judgment with which the point of view has been chosen, and the lesser facts subordinated to the greater; while, in Mr. Boyce's study, conscientious and truthful though it be, the selection is not so happy as it might have been. His picture contains either too little or too much, and consequently we are not impressed by the mass of falling water so much as we might have been had a better choice of view been made; but Holland's faculty has been cultivated by long experience, and, if we compare it with that of a painter who is still a student, it is only to indicate what has always appeared to us to be the weakest side of his practice. Of his strength we shall have something to say hereafter.

We have mentioned the names of Burton and E. B. Jones as among those who have kept in view the object of the exhibition, and contributed valuable studies to the walls. All Burton's studies are made with the legitimate object of assisting him in his practice, and not for sale. We may all see this by looking at them as clearly as if the fact were advertised. They consist of an admirable study of a man's head in red and

black chalk, and of such various objects in the great field of nature as have been garnered from time to time for the special purposes of his occupation. They impress us as the works of a gifted and sensitive man always impress us; and they interest us because they tell us that, although Burton is an accomplished painter, he is not the less a diligent and conscientious student.

The studies shown by E. B. Jones are chiefly pencil-drawings of drapery; there is also one frame of pencil-designs for the four seasons to be executed in Robbia ware. Whatever may be the shortcomings of these drawings—and, in some respects, we may admit that they are the works of a student which would never have been passed in a French atelier—there is yet so much feeling, grace, and beauty displayed in their execution, that we find them to be among the most attractive things in the exhibition. The studies of drapery reveal an acquaintance with the best examples of ancient and mediæval art; yet they are truly original and the result of an independent practice. The action and the proportions of the figures which he has so gracefully clothed are frequently incorrect, but what painters call the "intention" is always right, and the faculty which designed them is an artistic one in the highest sense. We hope shortly to return to an examination of the contents of this exhibition, which, in spite of the drawbacks we have indicated, as calculated to set aside the original purpose for which it was founded, is yet a most interesting resort to all who care to note the practice of our chief water-colour painters.

ART NOTES.

THE popularity of the late Mr. John Leech was sufficiently evinced by the thousands who visited the exhibition of his oil-paintings at the Egyptian Hall two years ago. Messrs. Agnew Brothers are now exhibiting in Waterloo Place specimens of twenty-one fac-similes of these oil-paintings, which they purpose publishing next January.

MR. HOTTEN of Piccadilly has in preparation a biography of Leech, compiled from authentic sources, and accompanied by numerous illustrations from the facile and elegant pencil of the deceased artist.

A BEAUTIFUL folio volume of illustrations to the Hymns of Homer, by J. Schnorr von Carolsfeld, has just appeared at Dresden under the title of "Zwölf Compositionen zu den Hymnen Homers, auf den Pythischen Apollon, auf Hermes, auf Aphrodite, und auf Demeter. Encaustisch ausgeführt im Königsbau zu München und nach den Original Federzeichnungen photolithographirt von Gebr. Borchard. Mit Erläuterungen von C. Semler." At Berlin has been published "Die Meisterwerke der Malerei vom Ende des 3 bis 18 Jahrhunderts in photo- und photolithographischen Nachbildungen entwickelt von H. G. Hotho."

A FRENCH artist, M. Kellerhoven, has invented what he terms a new process for reproducing the works of the great masters. The Messrs. Didot & Co. have published six specimens of his skill—examples of Lothener, Memline, Quentin Matsys, Filippino Lippi, and Fra Angelico—wherein the gold and colours of the original works are rendered with great beauty and marvellous fidelity. Each picture is accompanied by four pages of descriptive letterpress from the pen of M. Alfred Michiels.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL NOTES.

THE Crystal Palace Concert of Saturday last began with a scarcely at all known, but very pleasant, Symphony of Haydn in G minor. Professor Bennett's magnificent overture, "The Wood-nymphs," was the other chief point in the concert. *A propos* of this most charming work, which could scarcely have been better played, Mr. Mann's programme quoted the hearty encomium passed upon it by Robert Schumann. The warm appreciation with which the former composer welcomed a talent very different from his own is a refreshing thing to recall. Mr. Charles Adams made his first appearance here the same afternoon, singing the romance from "Martha" and Mr. Hatton's "Good-bye, sweetheart." Both pieces brought out the penetrating quality and splendid compass of his voice—he sang the last in E flat—but the effect of each was much marred by the same exaggerated staginess of manner that we have so often to complain of in singers fresh from Continental theatres. He seems to forget that a ballad is a ballad and not a grand scena. But Mr. Adams is, without any doubt, the best English tenor, one only except, now

among us. Mdlle. Liebhart was the lady-singer, and performed, among other things, a vocal version of "The Guards' Waltz," a wretched piece, which only shows how utterly the most beautiful of dance-rhythms may be vulgarized by coarse treatment. Beethoven's "Leonora" (No. 3) closed the concert. To hear and enjoy this immortal piece a large proportion of the large audience outstayed the five minutes' interval, and sat devoutly to the end.

M. GOUNOD's "Médecin malgré lui," in a compressed English version, is to be brought out shortly at Covent Garden. "The Bride of Song," the operetta by Mr. Benedict produced last season at Miss Vinning's concert, has been placed at the same house as a "lever de rideau." New works by Mr. Mori and Mr. Henry Leslie are spoken of as to be produced before long.

THE *début* of Miss Susan Galton in the character of *Amina* at Her Majesty's Theatre has attracted some attention. The lady is a niece of Miss Louisa Pyne, and is very young—only seventeen, it is said. Her first essay has shown her to be possessed of a sweet voice, and much natural musical ability, but her powers are as yet quite undeveloped. The performances at this house have been of very varying merit. An attempt to produce "Don Juan" in English, with a very weak cast and a ludicrously incapable *Don*, has been abandoned. Mr. Swift has been taking Mr. Sims Reeves's place as *Faust*, Mr. Patey replacing the young Signor Garcia, who lately made such a strikingly fine *Valentine*. Altogether, the proceedings of the management have not been of a kind to demand serious record.

MANCHESTER, which is so often ahead of London in the production of great musical works, has been giving a hearing to M. Gounod's "Grand Mass of St. Cecilia," while our societies here are only talking of it. The work was sung at Mr. Hallé's Second Choral Concert on Thursday last. Many must now regret the cruelly unfair reception given to this beautiful music—not by the public, but by some who assumed to lead the public taste—when it was brought out some years back by Mr. Hullah.

A SERIES of eight Saturday evening concerts, by a "Beethoven Society," is announced to be held at Willis's Rooms this winter. The programmes are to be taken chiefly from Beethoven's works.

THE Crystal Palace Company's half-yearly report mentions that the "Triennial" Handel Festival is to be held in June next. From the same document it appears that the number of visitors this last year has been greater than in any since the opening of the Palace. Let us hope that this increased success is due a little to the good music and increasing natural beauty of the place, and not altogether to the attractions of the niggers and the tumblers.

THE Christmas "Messiahs" have begun early this year. The National Society gave a performance of the oratorio on Wednesday at Exeter Hall, and repeats it on the 21st. The Sacred Harmonic Society gives its thirty-third Christmas performance on the 16th, to be repeated on the 23rd.

AN excellent series of concerts of chamber-music, on the "Monday Popular" model, has been begun at Hackney, under the management of Mr. Henry Prout. He has the assistance of an effective party of instrumentalists.

M. GOUNOD has engaged to compose an opera for the season of 1865-6 at the Opéra Comique. He is writing his "Romeo and Juliet" expressly for the Théâtre Lyrique.

THE museum of musical instruments belonging to the Paris Conservatoire is now open to the public. The collection is said to be a very interesting one.

MEYERBEER's "Gli Ugonotti" has been played, though under a different title, and set to a different plot, in the Teatro Argentina at Rome. Under all the disadvantages imposed by the absurd conditions enacted by the authorities, it has produced an immense sensation.

THE continued success of M. Mermet's "Roland" at the Grand Opera of Paris seems to imply that the work is likely to prove of lasting value. It is now being played very frequently.

MUSIC FOR NEXT WEEK.

DECEMBER 12th to DECEMBER 17th.
WEDNESDAY.—"Elijah," National Choral Society, Exeter Hall.
FRIDAY.—"Messiah," Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall.
SATURDAY.—Crystal Palace Orchestral Concert, 3 p.m.
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